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SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the school Board of Washburn, Woodford Co., IR. until July L. at 12 m., for the erection of a brick school building in accordance with the plans and specification on file is the office of W. J. Edbrooke, architect, 179 and file is the office of W. J. Edbrooke, architect, 179 East Madison et., Chicago, III.; each bid must be arrounded by a bond is the usual form, in the penal must of two bundred dollars. Address proposals to 8. W. McCULLOCH, Washburn, III.; Indorsed "Proposal or Building School Building." The Board reserves the right to reject any one or all proposals submitted. By order of the School Board, McCULLOCH, was submitted. S. W. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

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# The Chicago Taily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1876.

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T. H. FONDA, City Pass. Agent.

Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

JOLIET, June 12, 1876.
The annual meeting of this Company, for the dection of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Joliet. Illinois, on the 20th day of July, 1876, at 13 e'clock.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.
R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

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LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, COACHES,

COUPES, and COUPELETS, Our Patent Counterbalanced Front FIVE-LIGHT LANDAUS & FALL-ING FRONT BERLIN COACHES, are the leading Carriages of the day, and, for beauty of design, simplicity, and thoroughness of construction, are unsurpassed. The Falling Fronts to both are nicely counterbalanced by a Spring (which arrangement is Patented\*), and can with each be lowered and raised with the finger.

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every particular. \*No infringement of our rights under the above patent, will be allowed.

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BYPT. June 24, 7:30 a m THE QUEEN, July 8, 3 p m

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Cabli passage, 801, 870, and 830 currency. Return
titude at relation rates bleerage tickets, 2nd, cur
Racy, Jirafta for al and upwards on tiront Britain.

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Great Western Steamship Line. ARAGON, Symon. Saured (England) direct.

ARAGON, Symon. Saureday, June 94
Connwall. Stamper. Tuesday, July 11
Catin passage, 570; intermediate, 840; Steerage, 800;
Journion tickets, 8 j.m., Frepad Steerage certificates, Apply to WM. F. Will'IE, 67 Clark at., Michigan
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MISCELLANEOUS. 1778. CENTENNIAL. 1876. Flags and Decorations for the million manufac-tured at the Washington Print Works, comprising Flags of the United States, all Nations, Interna-tional Arms of all Nations, &c., in all sizes, from one to sixteen flags per yard. For sale by all jobbers.

Photographs of Gov. Hayes, DIRECT FROM LIFE,

POLITICAL.

Speech of the Republican Candidate for Vice-President.

It Has the Honest and Patriotic Ring of Twenty-Four Carat Republicanism.

The Hypercritical New York Sun" Shines Benignly on the Candidates.

ing at Lafayette, Ind. The Self-Deprecatory Humor of a Michigan Man in the Cin-

A Rousing Ratification Meet-

cinnati Meeting. Comments of the Press of the Country Upon Last Friday's Nominations.

Gen. Hancock Growing in Favor as the Democratic Standard-Bearer.

> NEW YORK. SPEECH BY MR. WHEELER.

NEW YORK, June 18 .- A special to the Times New York, June 18.—A special to the Time from Garrison, New York, says: Last evening the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Wm. A. Wheeler, who is at present a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point, was serenaded by the Republicans of this place and Cold Springs, and spoke as

West Point, was serenaded by the Republicans of this place and Cold Springs, and spoke as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for your congratulations for an honor which probably is as unexpected to you as to myself, and which has certainly not been sought for by me. I was not oblivious of the fact that my name had been mentioned by warm friends who desired my success, but I neither looked nor hoped for such an overwhelming evidence of the Convention's favor. But I have been a soldier in the Republican ranks too long and have enjoyed its confidence too much not to be aware of the high responsibility which accompanies that condidence. To be nominated in times like those by the great party which, despite its occasional shortcomings, represents in its fullest extent the intelligence, the pairlottem, and the conscience of the country is indeed an honor. The so-called tidal-wave of 1874, which swept the Democratic party into power in the Lower House of Congress, has resulted in demonstrating to the American people the utter unfitness of that party for every one of the duties required of it. For the past seven months the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has been on trial before the nation, and the nation is ready to render a verdict. The Democratic party has been false to its promises, false to its duties, and false to the opportunities for reform which were presented to it. It is to the Republican party that we are to-day indebted for the privilege of celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of our independence, and it is to the same noble party that we intend to consign the Government in the future. Do not doubt, gentlemen, that in the coming canvase we shall achieve a splendid tripmph. With that honored soldier and patriotic citizen, Gov. Hayes, at our head, and the entire Republican party, of all shades and opinions, supporting him, we have but to do our duty as honest voters and good citizens and victory is sure. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for this manifestation of your approval of the Conve

INDIANA.

Epecial Disputch to The Tribune.

LAFATETTE, Ind., June 18.—Last evening a meeting was held at the Court-House to ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. The Court-Room was literally jammed. Many went away unable to gain admittance. W. S. Lingle, editor of the Courier, was called to the chair and made a brief address, followed with a speech by the Hon. G. S. Orth, Republican candidate for Governor, whose remarks were received with frequent loud bursts of applause. Speeches were made by Judge B. K. Higginbotham and others. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and argues well for the unity of the Republican party here and their hearty indorsement of the nominations and platform adopted at Cincinnati, The vening's entertainment was enlivened by songs of the Illinois Campaign Glee Club, a quartetic composed of Frank Lumbard, R. T. Howard, C. M. Smith, and John Hubbard, all of Chicago, who, returning from the Cincinnati Convention, fell in company with the Lafayette delegation and stopped off to assist at their ratification. Their services were highly appreciated by the audience, who greeted them with rounds of applause. The meeting closed at a late hour with three rousing cheers for Hayes and Wheeler.

ILLINOIS.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION AT BOCK-FORD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD. Ill., June 18.—The Republican County Convention, held in this city yesterday, nominated Thomas M. Butler, of Pecatonica, as the County Convention, held in this city yesterday, nominated Thomas M. Butler, of Pecatonica, as the County Convention, held in this city yesterday, nominated Thomas M. Butler, of Pecatonica, as the County Convention, held in this city yesterday, nominated Thomas M. Butler, of Pecatonica, as the County Convention, held in this city yesterday, nominated Thomas M. Butler, of Pecatonica, as the convention of the land, in the close and attended the marks of intentions and experience and public service in three great departments of the Government, military, Congressional and executive—with such as successful and faultless career as the third state of the Union, that i H. KILLAM & CO.,
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C. O. TEN BROEKE is our Agent in Chicago.

CCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

COCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD. Ill., June 18.—The Republican County Convention, held in this city yesterday, nominated Thomas M. Butler, of Pecatonica, as Circuit Clerk, Frank F. Peats as Sheriff, John C. Garver as State's Attorney, and Dr. J. D. Burns as Coroner. The Convention unanimously passed resolutions expressing hearty approval of the declarations of the principles adopted at the National Convention at Cincinnati; second-ing the demand for a reform of the civil service,

LANDY'S GALLERY, Cincinnati, Ohio. - hereab

made at Cincinnati. Speeches were made by the Hon. T. B. Needles, the Hon. P. E. Hosmer, and a number of other prominent men. The canonn belched forth Republican enthusiasm at short intervals, and bonfires lit the streets. Set Washington County down for 500 at least for all the Republican pominees.

the Republican nominees.

BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 18.—The Republican primaries, held Saturday, appointed delegates to the County Convention Tuesday to nominate county officers. Reports from twenty-two of twenty-nine towns show that the delegates are instructed as follows: Senator—Hamilton, 48. delegates; Gaper, 7½; Cusey, 28½. Representative—Mitchell, 60; Henderson, 32; Winter, 65; Nafziger, 3; Thomas, 4. State's Attorney—Fifer, 84. Circuit Clerk—Ferguson, 21; Dalloff, 5½; Holmes, 6; McFarland, 19; Russell, 5½; Lucas, 11½; Watkins, 5½. Sheriff—Welch, 3½; Thompson, 4½; Calhoun, 4; Goodheart, 48½, Ator, 17½; Zeigler, 8. Coroner—Hendryx, 51; Brown, 28. Fifty-two votes are necessary to a choice.

RANKAKEE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 17.—Pursuant to call, a mass Convention of the straight Democrats was held to-day in this city. There were less than adozen persons present, Stephan R. Meore carrying off the honors of Chairman, head of the Committee on Resolutions, and various positions of responsibility. After a harmonious sessions of about five minutes, during which Dan Taylor, Joe Cruise, and Andy Kerr, delegates to the State Convention, were appointed, the Convention signed and died. Thus is the success of the St. Louis Convention anticipated.

ALLEN COUNTY, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 17.—The Democratic County Convention met to-day and passed resolutions indorsing Judge Worden as a man of ability and purity, and requesting him to remain on the State ticket.

The following persons were nominated for the principal offices: Representatives, Dr. C. B. Austin, T. J. Foster; Judge of Circuit Court, Ed O'Rourke; Treasurer, M. F. Schmetzer; Prosecuting Attorney, S. M. Hench; Sheriff, C. A. Munson.

MERAN COUNTY DEMOCRACY.
Special Dispuich to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, III., June 17.—The Democrats
of McLean County held a County Convention

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 17.—The Democrats of McLean County held a County Convention to-day, sixty persons being present, and appointed seven delegates to attend the Springfield Convention, and instructed them to favor the repeal of the Sherman act, and appointing to the St. Louis Convention a strong delegation who will act unitedly for the nomination of the Hon. David Davis, of Bloomington, as a Presidential candidate. The Convention was greatly divided on the currency question.

MACON COUNTY DEMOCRACY.
Special Disputes to The Tribuns.

DECATUR, Ill., June 17.—A large Democratic mass-meeting for Macon County was held this afternoon at our Court-House, and selected Charles A. Ewing, James Dingman, R. T. Williams, and D. R. Sibley, and four alternates as delagates to the State Convention. Measures were also adopted to organize the party by clubs and committee for the county. They ask the cooperation of all opposition to the Republicans.

GOSBIEN IND.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

ELEMBART, Ind., June 17.—In the Democratic Convention at Gosben to-day the following county ticket was nominated: C. T. Greene, Sonator; S. R. Miller, Sheriff; Albert Osborne, Reprosentative; P. Steiner, Treasurer: Horace Randolph, Isaac Kitson, and Joseph Reed, Commissioners.

The Republicans nominate next Thursday.

ommissioners.
The Republicans nominate next Thursday.

SCHUYLER COLFAX. HEARTILY INDORSES THE CINCINNAT

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 17.—The comments on the Republican nomination at Cincinnati are so numerous and varied that the one of whom it has been a life-study will undoubtedly be interesting to THE TRIBUNE readers. For this suppose, your correspondent, interviewed the purpose your correspondent interviewed the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Mr. Colfax regarded the ticket as the strongest that could have been nominated, when locality and personality were considered. He had served in Congress with considered. He had served in Congress with both Gov. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler, and they were both amongst the most modest and unas-suming of public men. While unswerving and inflexible in their political principles, they never exhibited any malice or bitterness towards those

differing from them.

Mr. C. said the nomination of Hayes was, in some striking particulars, akin to that of Lin-coln. Both had served in Congress, winning iant members. Both afterwards won national

HOWARD, OF MICHIGAN.

HIS SPEECH AT THE CINCINNATI BATIFICATION The following is the speech of the Hon. William A. Howard, of Michigan, at the ratification meeting at Cincinnati, on the evening of the nominations. Owing to the pressure of matter

passed resolutions expressing hearty approval of the declarations of the principles adopted at the National Convention at Cincinnatity seconding the demand for a reform of the civil service, and the faithful carrying out of the Government pledges in regard to the currency. These resolutions also indorse with great satisfaction in the nomination of Gun. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, the patrict, soldier, and statesman, for the high office of President, and of the nomination of William A. Wheeler, of New York, the patrict, soldier, and statesman, for the high office of President, and of the nomination of William A. Wheeler, of New York, the patrict, whose breadth of statesmanish and steriling ability commends itself to even the most invoterate enemies of the patry. The resolutions also indose the short Marketina.

The most important of the resolutions (to the Fourth District) as the following indorsement of William Lathrop for Congress!

\*\*Bescheed,\*\* That, to complete the excellent licket presented by our National and Male Conventions, we ask our siere contints of the Fourth Ungressional District to unite with of an placing upon our short of the country, whose honcetry and fidelity to Republican principles is above to the first than the placing and a tribune of the people. We sake them to unite with a in the cuttor, or the second of the country, whose homometry and fidelity to Republican principles is above to the first than the placing of the people. We sake them to unite with a in the cuttor, or the second of the country, whose homometry and fidelity to Republican principles is above to the proper of the people. We sake them to unite with a in the placing of the people we said the fact of the country of the fact of the

greater assurance of what the people are calling for under the name of Reform, why, I would like to know who the candidate is going to be. I sat down more than two weeks ago to study the subject. I had nothing else to do, and so I gave my time to it; and I came to the deliberate conclusion that of all the men in the United States, of sufficient ability to administer the government properly, and at the same time give the people the strongest assurance of those great Republican principles which underlie this whole thing, namely: exact equality of right to all our citizens; an honest Administration without fear or favor, without rings or any combination in the shape of "Personal Government,"—I believed those two men to be Bristow or Hayes, I did not much care which, at the head of the ticket, and Wheeler at the other, and then they would stand against the world. (Applause.) Well, we sat there and we threw our scattering vote, for we are not a populous state, till I saw where the great States would go as between Bristow and Hayes, and then I said to the boys. "Now is our time." and we strock, and we hit the animal right between the eyes. [Applause and laughter.] There was no understanding among us about it; we had had no consultation on the subject with any one; but the first thing that I knew there was Harlam pu there saying that Bristow had withdrawn, and that kentacky was giving her entire vote for Hayes. Now, having got mixed up in the business, I suppose we have got to stand by it and vote the ticket. [Laughter.] That nomination will do more good than shaking hands over 500 "bloody chasms." [Cheers.] Now we are going to have an honest Administration. Can you believe that, when all the facts of the case are fairly before the people, can you conceive that there are a thousand true Republicans who will boil that ticket? There is not a Blaine man, there is not a Hartranft man, that will do it. It is a little singular that, of all the candidates, Hayes is the only one I never sea, and it will not do him a bit of hu

OHIO.

DATTON, O., June 18.—There was a great, enthusiastic Hayes and Wheeler ratification here
last night, with cannon, fire-works, music, and
speeches. At the Court-House meeting, R. C.
Anderson, nephew of Fort-Sumter Anderson,
presided. Liberal and Independent leaders are
enthusiastic indorsers of the ticket. After the
meeting, Maj. Bickham, editor of the Journal,
was bombarded and serenaded. Congressman
tiunckel and Sam Cruighead, were also serenaded. Lively speeches were made at each
house by Independents and Republicans. DAYTON.

THE NOMINATIONS. COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

New York Times. With two such nominees, the With two such nominees, the Republican par-ty can listen to no such word as fail. The strife at Cincinnati has left no sores which a little time will not heal; the defeated candidates time will not heal; the defeated candidates cherish no grudes which can impair either the unity or the efficiency of the campaign. The candidate who came so near the nomination has given another example of the manliness and warmth of heart which have wen for him many friends, by frankly pledging himself to throw all the influence which remains to him on the all the influence which remains to bim on the side of his successful rival. Let all the friends of all the candidates make up their minds to do likewise. The time for dispute and struggle within the party is over. The time has come for presenting a united front to the common enemy, and he is no true Republican who will seek to keep alive division and discord, or to nurse his wrath in sullen isolation because the Convention did not so his way. Convention did not go his way.

Cincinnati Commercial (Independent).
There has been scant justice done Hayes in There has been scant justice done Hayes in his position as a candidate. He is of the better sort of favorite sons. His services at the bar, in the army, in Congress, and as Governor, have given him familiarity with public affairs. His army record has brilliant points, of which, no doubt, the most will be made. He was a dashing leader, was wounded at South Mountain, led the flanking charge in the sanguinary battle of Winchester, in which Sheridan defeated Early, and he prevented, by an extraordinary march, the escape of John Morgan across the Ohio. Twice recently Hayes has displayed a distinctness of outline in utterance and action that indicate the growth of executive character. We refer to his quick and complete reply to the questing the service of the service of the contractor. indicate the growth of executive character. We refer to his quick and complete reply to the question whether he was in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, and to his suppression of the riotous miners. He said he was not in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act until a stronger measure could be enacted; and in the case of the rioters, he quietly but effectually executed the law, doing his whole duty without any shade of demagogery.

As a candidate, Gov. Hayes will improve upon acquaintance. He is a man without a large development of nonsense. He is a symmetrical man—not a giant, but of good dimensions for reasonable service.

development of nonsense. He is a symmetrical man—not a giant, but of good dimensions for reasonable service.

His candidacy is so clean and respectable that the Democrates will not dare to do their worst at St. Louis. We some time ago abandoned the expectation of employing the Democratic party advantageously as an agent of reformation, and we do not look to it now to nominate a candidate of such capacity and carnestness in good works as to make Ohio a doubtful State in October and November next.

EXEMICIANT CACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT THE TICKET IS "A VERY STRONG ONE."

St. Louis Republican (Democratic).

It is useless to disguise the fact that the ticket—Hayes and Wheeler—is a very strong one, as presenting elements of political success. Of course Gov. Hayes does not enjoy the prominence of some of the other candidates for the leading position, but he possesses nevertheless some notable negative qualities which render him, as we think, a very formidable selection. The fact that he is from Ohio cuts no figure in the case, as the foolish dissensions of the Ohio Democracy had already given that State over to the Republicans; but he is outside of all factional quarrels; has escaped investigations; wis a good Union soldier; is opposed to "inflation,," and stands generally upon the "high moral" ground of the Buckeye statesmen and newspapers. Mr. Wheeler's nomination was doubtiess an effort to discourage the nomination of Tilden by holding out the idea that New York could be carried for the Republicans by reason of being favored with a Vice-President, after the "favorite son" had been benten for the first place. Mr. Wheeler, too, has not been thus far mixed up in the Republican corruptions of the day, and he sustains a good reputation for ability.

His NAME A PRESAGE OF VICTORY.

up in the Republican corruptions of the day, and he sustains a good reputation for ability.

HIS NAME A PHERAGE OF VICTORY.

St. Lovis Globe-Democrat.

In selecting Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, the Convention has chosen a man who, both by his personal character and political position, is admirably calculated to harmonize all the varied elements of the party, and to meet the highest demands of all. In every respect his character is without a blemish and his record without a stain, and yet he is not one whom we have to take on trust, with a pious hope that he will do well. He has been tried in both logislative and executive duties,—tried in positions of such honor and responsibility that, if there had been a weak point in his character, it could not have failed to reveal itself. But bisyes has steadily maintained a strength and influence that have increased with each successive trial, until his name has been a presage of victory, and it never fails.

In Ohio, where the political uncertainty is the greatest, where the fluctuations of alternate contests take a wider range than in any other state, he cannot be beaten. He has measured himself against the noted names of the Democracy and against their allied power in the State, and he has beaten them all.

HAS MILLIONS OF PRIENDS.

Derod Pest.

cracy and against their allied power in the State, and he has beaten them all.

BIAS MILLIONS OF PRIENDS.

Mr. Hayes was not, it is true, the first choice of this State, nor of a majority of the party; but he has the advantage of being the undoubted second choice of nearly all the party and all the States. He has millions of friends, but few or no enemies. He is a tried patriot, a gallant soldier in defense of the Union, a popular and successful Chief Executive of a great State, a man of sterling worth and unimpeachable record, and as reliable and faithful a Republican as breathes. Everybody will feel that the Government, in his hands, will be entirely safe. His administration will be thoroughly honest, wise, prudent, firm, and Republican administration, of the type which saved the Union, and reconstructed the South, and which will be an invincible bulwark against the dangerous designs of the Confederate Democracy. It will be worthy of public confidence against any dan-

ger which may threaten the Republic, whether foreign or domestic, political or financial.

ABSOLUTELY UNOSERCTIONABLE.

St. Push Pioneer-Press.

The strong point in Hayes is that, with positive qualities of a high order, he is absolutely unobjectionable. No war can be waged upon his character or his record. With him as their standard-bearer the Republicans can fight the campaign consistent on the highest ground of reform. With him the contest will be not a personal one for personal vindication, but a battle of principle solely. Investigations can neither reach nor damage him. He is proof to aspersion and to calumny, and instead of suffering by criticism he will improve upon acquaintance, and his reputation will expand to the wider circumference of the theatre to which he has been transplanted.

BIS NAME UNTARNISHED.

Des Winnes (Ma. Register. vent any dispute or wrangling in the count of the vote by Congress.

and his reputation will expand to the wider circumference of the theatre to which he has been transplanted.

HIS NAME UNTARNISHED.

Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

As a politician Gen. Hayes has been not only successful, but his victories have left his name untarnished. Against the purity of his life and actions the shafts of party malice have fallen harmless. He is one of the few prominent men of the nation that have never had occasion in legislative halls or on the stump to defend himself from accusations of evil practice in private or official life. To the citizens of the Republic, Gen. Hayes' nominatiun means the candidacy of a man true to every laudable purpose, of a statesman known and tried, of a soldier whose record through every grade of rank from the knapsack to the General's stars, is bright with honor. Stricken down by rebel balls while commanding his regiment, he refused to leave the field until the action was won. The same gallant leadership will conduct the party of which he is now chief to victory in November.

THE INVIKIBLE BUCKEYE BOY.

Madison (Wis.) Journal.

That Gov. Hayes is one of the ablest, purest, and most popular men in the country, is shown from the fact that he has repeatedly beaten Democrats of national reputation and prominent candidates for President. Hurrah for Hayes, the invincible Buckeye Boy! He is bound to be the next President.

THE STURDY SON OF OHIO.

Historian of the surgery and the surgery and the fact that he has repeatedly beaten Democrats of national reputation and prominent candidates for President. Hurrah for Hayes, the invincible Buckeye Boy! He is bound to be the next President. quick to discern and ready to execute his conclusions; that the old-line regular Democratic party cannot elect any one; that to defeat the Radical nominee they must have a candidate who can attract largely the Union soldier vote; that the candidate should be a man who was fully identified with the Union cause at the beginning and throughout the War, and against whom no charge of Rebel or Rebel sympathy can be produced. A Democratic paper has taken the pains to gather from some of the representative men at the Capital their views with respect to Hancock. The following are

ABSTRACTS
of some of these views, and sufficiently show
that Gen. Hancock is becoming a very formidable candidate with the Southern Democrats:

"Hancock is coming forward favorably." Tom "Hancock is our man." Senator Ransom of North Carolina.

"Hancock is the only man the Republicans fear." John Robbins, M. C., of Pennsylvania,

"Hancock ought to be the man without doubt."
Charles H. Morgan, M. C., of Missouri.

"He is a good man and the best candidate we can get." Boone of Kentucky.

"Hancock is and has always been my first choics." Ex-Governor Throckmorton, of Texas.

"Hancock is and has always been my first choice." Kx-Governor Throckmorton, of Texas.
"If Hancock is nominated I will take tue stump forhim." Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.
"With Hancock we can sweep East Tennesse like a tornado." William McFarland, M. C., of Tennessee.
"A brave soldier, a good man, a good Democrat: let us have him." Bradford, of Alabama, "Hancock's civil record in Louisiana has endeared him to the entire South." Forney, of Alabama.
"Nominate Hancock, and the bloody shirt will be folded away." Hepresentative Hooker, of Mississipl.

Hayes, the invincible Buckeye Boy! He is bound to be the next President.

THE STURDY SON OF OHIO.

Biomisgion (III.) Paniagraph.

The record made in past years by the sturdy son of Ohio, his gallant services in the rebellion, his salvation of his native State from the grasp of enemies of the Government in the dangerous days that followed the rebellion's close, and his brilliant defeat of the combined forces of Democracy and a delusive currency in 1875, commend him to the confidence and esteem of the nation. There is no surer indication of success than success. There can be no more certain omen that Hayes and Wheeler will lead to victory in November than that in the past they have been victors.

A GROWING CANDIDATE.

Democracy as is most emphatically of the kind of candidates who will grow in popular esteem. So that while the nomination will not, at least in the Upper Mississippi Valley, at first evoke the intense enthusiann by which the selection of Mr. Blaine would have called forth, it can be confidently predicted that, as the campaign advances the popular heart will beat with constantly increasing sympathy with the choice so deliberately and decisively made at Cincinnati. Indeed, it will very speedily be realized that in its effect on the party vote in many localities the nomination of Hayes is very much better than that of Blaine could possibly have been. Thus, in Scott County, we do not doubt, the Republican ticket will gain in November next several hundred votes under the leadership of Hayes that could not have been obtained under Blaine.

NEXEMPLE NOMENTATIONS.

Hayes that could not have been obtained under Blaine.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE NOMINATIONS.

\*\*Ecolub\*\* (Ia.) \*\*Gate\*\* City.\*\*

The nominations are probably among the best that could have been made. They will serve to to unite all the elements composing the Republican party, and to array it in one solid mass to oppose the Democracy. For the purpose of unity, both nominations are unexceptionable. The name of Hayes will bring into the ranks all the stragglers who fell by the wayside four years ago. The so-called Liberal element of the Republican party that strayed from us to follow after strange gods, will accept the nomination as one of the best that could have been made, and will once more rally to the standard, and fight courageously under the old banner that has never yet suffered a national defeat. The nomination of Hayes gives the lie to the slanders of the Democratic press, which persistently claimed that the Republican party was a machine, and that the nominee would certainly be a machine nominee.

GNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Burlington (10.1) Housepue.

We have yet to hear any dissatisfaction among the Republicans of this part of I lowa with the nominations. There are, of course, many disappointments, but every man, with hardly an exception, admits that if he must give up his own favorite his second choice would easily rest on the gallant Hayes. The ticket is one which will come nearer giving universal satisfaction than any other which could have been selected, and as the campaign progresses the more popular will it become and the more will its strength be developed.

HAYES' REPUBLICANISM.

the side of an open window for the purpose of steadying it while he took aim. The poor girl, who had been engaged in scrubbing the house, was hurrying to the spring for a pail of water, and on see fit to make him our standard-bearer, we have no regrets to express and no mournings to indulge in. Hayes' Republicanism is as old, as broad, and as deep as that of any man in the country. His shilities have power equal to the demands of any position in which he has ever been placed, and we have no fear that they will fail him now.

THE STRONGEST TICKET POSSIBLE.

Jacksoneille (Idl.) Journal.
Our representatives in council assembled have looked the whole field over, inside and outside the party, and have given us, all things considered, the best and strongest ticket that was possible—one that no combination of the opposition can defeat. We are ready to acknowledge the wisdom of their selection. Our enemies were obliged to admit yesterday that we had a standard-bearer harder to defeat than Mr.
Blaine. With the names of Hayes and Wheeler on its banners the Republican party will sweep Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, the keystones of our national election, as it could with no other men. With them a victory in New York is assured, even if Tilden's millions and advertising

the side of an open window for the purpose of the whole he engaged in scrubbing the house, was hurrying to the spring for a pail of water, and on her way there she was obliged to pass close by the window, which she reached in time to receive the contents of the gun just above the right eye, she at the time being less than 2 yards distant from the muzzle. The writer of this, startled by the loud report, followed immediately by wallings of distress, at once ran to the scene of the accident, where he arrived in about two minutes, and a terrible speciel was before him. The lifeless remains of the child were lying with her feet toward the house, each of the child were lying with her feet toward the house, and a terrible speciel was before him. The lifeless rem ing of disappointment that the Convention did not see fit to make him our standard-bearer, we have no regrets to express and no mournings to indulge in. Hayes' Republicanism is as old, as broad, and as deep as that of any man in the country. His shillties have power equal to the demands of any position in which he has ever been placed, and we have no fear that they will fail him now.

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THE VERY BEST RESULT.

Springfield (IIL.) Journal.

The ticket is a strong one, personally, politically, morally, intellectually, and geographically. Its selection we believe to be the very best result that, under the circumstances, could have been reached. It leaves no heart-burnings or jealousies within the Republican party to be healed. It is invulnerable against Democratic assaults, and we believe that it will sweep the nation in November next.

WILL SWEEP THE COUNTRY.

Omaha (Neb.) Republican.

The Republican congratulates the Republican party of Nebraska upon the choice of our standard-bearer for the Presidential campaign. Such is the enthusiasm pervading the ranks of the Republican party, we believe he will sweep the country with the resistless strength that characterized the election of "Tippecance and Tyler too" in 1840; the noble and immortal Lincoln in 1860; and the renowned soldier in 1872.

INDIANA'S NOMINEE.

La Jayotic (Ind.) Journal.

ally, morally, interlectually, and geographically and started out upon the lake for what they received that, under the circumstances, could have been reached. It is invulnerable against Democratic assaults, and we believe that it will sweep the nation in November next.

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Omaka (Xeb.) Beyndican.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GEN. HANCOCK.

A STRONG PERLING IN PAVOR OF HIS NOMINATION AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—It is unden

able that the Democrats are working up a good deal of enthusiasm for Gen. Hancock as a Presi-dential candidate. He has very great strength

dential candidate. He has very great strength in the South. It is noted that some of the more prominent Southern men say that he combines more elements of success than any other candidate. They argue that he is a life-long Democrat, an able, pure, resolute, and firm man, quick to discern and ready to execute his conclusions.

Ewing, of Ohio.
'The best man we can get is Hancock." Gun-ter of Arkanasa.
'Hancock is our man." Senator Ransom of

CASUALTIES.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 18.—About noon to-day two men, named Joseph Dickinson and Robert Parrish, procured a rowboat from a fisherman

and started out upon the lake for what they supposed would be a pleasure trip. They were out some time and hoisted a sail that was in the

FOREIGN.

Austria Orders the Concentration of 327,000 Men Near Turkey.

The Autumn Drill the Ostensible Object of this Demonstration.

Alexander Accepts the Austrian Invitation to an Imperial Conference.

The Turks of Bosnia Raise the

Green Flag, Symbolic of Religious War. Half the Population of an East Indian Town Corpsed by Cholers in Three Days.

TURKEY. TUPEREY.

327,000 AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, June 19.—The Times' Berlin special reports that Austria has ordered the concentration of 158,000 regular troops and 168,000 of Landwehr in the Eastern and Southeastern Provinces for the autumn drill. rovinces for the autumn drill.

THE GREEN FLAG.

The correspondent of the Moscow Gazette telegraphs to that paper from Cettinge that the Turks in Bosnia have unfuried the green flag for a holy war against the Christians.

SERVIA.

It is stated that Servia will send an envoy to Constantinople to propose disarmament and peace in return for a cession of territory.

A Vienna special to the Daily News asserts that Nicaic has been provisioned, and that the Turkish army received six months' arrears of pay.

THE COMING IMPERIAL COMPERINCE.

VIENNA, June 18.—The Czar has cordially ac-

VIENNA, June 18.—The Czar has cordially accepted the invitation for an interview with the Emperor of Auştria at the Castle of Reichstadt. The Czar will arrive at Reichstadt on the 24th inst. Count Andrassy is expected to accompany the Emperor Francis Joseph.

TURKISH VESSELS.

LONDON, June 19.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople reports that a Turkish fleet, consisting of eight first-class vessels, will sail thence for Crete within a week, on an important mission.

be folded away." Representative Hooker, of Musics in the State of March 1988 our candidate should undoubtedly be Hancock." William M. Robbins, M. C., of North Carolina.

'We are for Oblo's choice first, and then for Hancock. With Hancock as our candidate, the bloody shirt won't count." Gen. Banning, of Oblo.

'I regard Gen. Hancock as the most available man we can nominate at St. Louis." J. M. Glover, M. C., of Wisconsin.

'We cannot be defeated in Pennsylvania with Gen. Hancock." William McCleiland, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania. ortant mission. THE PRINCE OF MONTENBERO.

LONDON, June 19.—The Prince of Montenegre

Gen. Hancock. "William McClelland, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania.

"Hancock was a brave soldier and good man; he is certainly the man for the race." Scales, of North Carolina; Davis, of North Carolina; Davis, of North Carolina.

"If I could name the President I would say Bayard, but I see his election is impossible. Hancock seems to be our only way out." George A. Jenks, M. C., of Pennsylvania.

"The nomination of the soldier, Gen. Hayes, leaves the Democratic party no other alternative than the nomination of Gen. Hancock. With him, victory will be ours." William B. Spencer, M. C., of Louisiana.

"The nomination of Gen. Hancock will drive the Republican party into bankruptcy. Its entire stock in trade—the bloody shirt.—will not be an available asset in the event." James H. Hopkins, M. C., of Pennsylvania.

"Gen. Hancock combines a good military record with respect for the paramount anthority of the Constitution and laws in time of peace. His nomination would be acceptable to Texas." John H. Reagan, M. C., of Texas. has resigned his post as representative of the insurgents in the negotiations with the Ports. TWO HUNDRED KILLED AND TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED KILLED AND TWO THOUSAND CAPTURED.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times mys the insurgent leader Golub has defeated the Sultan's forces at Petrovaez, killing 200 Turks and capturing 2,000 head of sheep and cattle.

A WARNING AGAINST MOLESTING CHRISTIANS. On the 30th of May Midhat Pasha sent out a circular to the governors of the several provinces, as follows:

Since and because of the occurrences at Salonica, in accordance with the will of our new lord and master (whom Allah protect) and the desire of the whole diplomatic body, you are hereby made personally responsible and will answer with your heads for any further violence that may be done to Christians, and especially to agents charged with representing foreign nations in Turkey.

FRANCE.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Correspondence Purker's City (Pa.) Daily.

MILLER's EDDY, Pa., June 10.—A very sad and fatal accident occurred here to-day at fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock, resulting in the instant death of Miss Mary Plunket. aged 13 years and 6 months. The fatal shot was fired by her grandfather, David Foringer, while taking aim at a rat. The gun was loaded with shot, and the old man being in the house rested it against the side of an open window for the purpose of steadying it while he took aim. The poor girl, who had been engaged in scrubbing the house, officials. The Ministry will is necessary make. cising increased severity toward reactionary officials. The Ministry will, if necessary, make the adoption of the University bill in the Senate a Cabinet question. Further prefecture changes are announced affecting seven Prefects, of whom four are dismissed. The Deputies of the Left have held a meeting at which great dissatisfaction was expressed at these changes. It was agreed, in view of M. Buffet's election, to postpone consideration of the Municipal Organization between the Government and the Republican majority, and give the Government the absolute support of the party.

SPAIN. MADRID, June 18.—The Budget Committee are unanimously opposed to 2 per cent increase in the land-tax, which Senor Salavarria, Minister of Finance, insists is necessary.

of Finance, insists is necessary.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate has adopted the entire Constitution, with the exception of clause 3 relative to the election of senators.

ELE FURNOS (PRIVILEGES)
journals say the Government will make a Cablnet question of the adoption of the report of the Committee on Fueros. The Government requires that the report be adopted without amendment.

GERMANY,

CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, June 18.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Bertin says: "Some scandal has been caused here by the news that the German Minister at Washington has charged some members of the German Commission to the Philadelphia Exhibition with corrupt practices, and requested their immediate removal." LONDON, June 18.—A Time dispatch from Calcutta reports an alarming outbreak of cholers in Gulwada, a village on the Bombey & Baroda Railway. Of 200 inhabitants, 100 died in three days. INDIA.

Michigan's New Capitol.

Asserted Correspondence of Tax Tribusa.

Lansing, Mich., June 15.—The walls of the north wing of the new Capitol building are completed. A good proportion of the material for heating is on hand; also, the Vermont marbin tile for paving the floors. The specifications for the electrician-work have been issued by the Commissioners, and copies sent to all electricians in the country known to the Board. The annunciators will be placed in the rooms of the jamitor and engineer, in the basement, having connection with the principal rooms in the building. For lighting the gas there will be three galvanic batteries, located next to the Legislative Halis and the Hotunda, so that they can be lighted separately; that in the Rotunda will light the Supreme Court Room and Library. There will be four large prismatic reflecting chandeliers in the Senate, six in the House, two in the Library, and one in the Supreme Court Room, 3 feet and 9 inches in diameter, containing twenty-five burners. Brackets will be used in lighting the dome, and to filuminate the glass ceilings. Electric dials will be used to determine the amount and the rooms where the gas is turned on. The bas-relief for the cast front is nearly cut in rough, to be finished after the stones are in the wall.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Arrived, the steemen Egypt, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Arrived, the steementh of the first of the steementh of the steeme

ELMHURST BOARDING SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Girls, near Chicago, Ill. Next school year will commence Monday, Sept. 11. 1876. Indorsed and patronized by the most eminent citizens of Chicago and vicinity. MRS. L. N. The Chicago Principal Assistant Washington School, Chicago, Principal. Send for circular to Principal, Elmhurst, DuPage Co., Ill.

AMERICAN LINE PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL

TO RENT.

MEDICAL CARDS.

REMOVED from 279 South Clark-st., cor. Van Bu-182 West Madison-st., cor. Jefferson, Chicago, Ili., as had for the past twenty years the largest prac-the city for Chronic and Sexual Dispace. Semina-

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.

DR. LYON all Private, Chronic, and Private, also specifics, the only sure preventive known, f. Marriage Guide, illustrated, 400 large size pages, cry with Prescription, 31.00. Correspondence contential. Call or write, with stamp, in English, Franch, or German.

The St. Johns News building burned. La rance-Canadian office was saved.
Property was generally well insured, mostly n English offices. The Ætna, of Hartford, is the only American company known to have

A large number of special police have been pointed to preserve order to-night. Arrangements have been made to take care of

## THE INDIANS.

ATTACK ON CROOK'S COMMAND.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

CAMP ON GOOSE CREEK, June 11.—This body f troops had marched 190 miles consecutively n June 7, when Tongue River was reached, and hea they rested three days. Until then no un-quivocal signs of Indians had been seen, lthough puffs of smoke rose above the eastern horizon Part of these signals were made by a party of miners from Montana, who were examining guiches in search of gold near Pumpkin Butte, and removing toward the Black Hills. recent camping-grounds were found, they had erected redoubts for defense

on the night of our arrival at congerval imp was aroused at 12 o'clock by a loud excla-ation delivered by a sombre figure walking on the top of the bluffs on the north bank, oppote Gen. Crook's headquarters. Other figures from time to time appeared and haranged successively during an hour. As nearly as could be comprehended they announced the destruction of the invaling force if not withdrawn, and arned us of a formidable attack before two mas should roll around. They asked us as if arned us of a formidable attack before two ans should roll around. They asked us, as if n irony, if the Crows had joined the troops, and now some fear is felt lest harm may have some to the guides sent to Montans Agency to gain their alliance, who have not yet returned. After this visit the camp was strongly picketed, not the day and night succeeded the savage nenaces with only a slight false alarm. The day before yesterday at about o'clock in the afternoon, the infantry picket saw about fifty Indians on the bluff oposite the camp, stealing to position behind the rocks. The infantry fired upon them, and the amp was alarmed. Though surprised, they rocks. The infantry fired upon them, and the camp was alarmed. Though surprised, they immediately returned the fire with yells. A hundred flashes were instantly seen along the erest of the ridge, and several mounted warriors rode out in full view, circling rapidly, and there was instantly heard a sharp fusilade. A volley from the camp was poured into the bluffs, the pickets on every side were strengthened, and the herds secured in anticipation of any attempt that might be made to capture it. Half a mile up the river a band of Sloux tried to cross, but were driven back by the prompt attention of the pickets. Indians were seen at the same time on the south side of the camp, but remained distant. A battalion under command of Capt. Mills, Third Cavalry, advanced rapidly across the river, dismounted in a grove under the bluff, and tharged up the deep rayine. The first man at the top saw 200 Indians moving incessantly on ponies, but slowly receding. The troops stretching out in a skirmish line drove them back in the face of a brisk fire, which they answered whenever the red-skins were visible above the sage brush, behind which they sought

iroops stretching out in a skirmish line drove them back in the face of a brisk fire, which they answered whenever the red-skins were visible above the sage brush, behind which they sought to screen themselves. They seemed bold and confident, and when a feint of retiring was executed by the troops they quickly changed their retreat to an advance. It is supposed they had a large reserve massed in the ravine, and expected to entice the small party into a pursuit, so as to surround and annihilate them. When they saw the full strength of the cavalry they retreated. One of the party of Indians, on attempting to cross the river, was shot, and was lifted from his seat by his companions. Those on the bluff led off the riderless pony. It was supposed that two Indians were wounded or killed at least. No soldiers engaged in the fight were injured, but two in the camp suffered contusions from spent balls. Three horses and one mule were killed. Intelligence has been received by our commander of the probable coming of 120 Boshone's auxiliaries, under Washokie, the Chief, and their arrival is expected every day, and active aggressive operations only await the coming of these Indian allies.

Gen. Crook is informed that three thousand more warriors have deserted the Red Cloud Agency, proceeding north on the war-path. It will probably be his policy to prevent them from finding refuge there again, it whipped, until they sue for peace and surrender their arms. The presence of the Fifth Cavalry there is to enforce this plan in consequence of the unsafe position of the camp on Tongue River. The expedition marched to-day 16 miles to this point, which will be made the base of supplies.

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Learning (Wyse.) Sensinel, June 13.

Yesterday Col. Brackett returned to this place from his trip to the Indian country, and was duly interviewed by the Sentinel reporter. The interesting news items given are as told us by the Colonel, and are, therefore, trustworthy:

Col. Brackett and Maj. Powell left Fort Sanders on the 24th of May, and arrived at Fort Laramie on the 26th. After leaving Fort Laramie, and while on the Niobrara or Running Water, the Colonel's party was fired upon by mie, and while on the Niobrara or Running Water, the Colonel's party was fired upon by white men or Indians, at about 2 o'clock in the morning. A short time after this two citizens rode into the Colonel's camp and arrested two men who had accompanied the escort from Fort Laramie. One of these men, named James K. Kannon, was an old mountaineer, and the other was a half-breed Indian named Louis Le Jeunnessee, more commonly called "Seminole." The arrests were made by Mr. Cuny, the Deputy United States Marshal. It appears that Kannon had been guilty of robbing a Black, Hiller named Capt. Dodson at Cuny & Coffie's Ranche, taking from him \$540-\$65 of which was in gold-dust which the Captain had laken out of a claim on Deadwood Creek. These robbers were taken by the officers who arrested them to Cheyenne, where they now are awaiting trial.

are awaiting trial.

The day after the Colonel's party reached Camp Robinson, which is about a mile and a half from Red Cloud Agency, a party of Cheyenne Indians stole four mules belonging to the military ambulance, driving them away and conceiling them in the mountains. Three days af-

CONFLAGRATION.

A Great Fire in the Small Town of St. Johns, Near Montreal.

A Space Six Hundred Feet Wide and a Mile Long Totally Devastated.

Borrow, June 18—St. Johns, Quebec, was visited to-day by a most disastrous condagration, at serving xix hundred feet wide and a mile in length, unbracing the uniter business portion of the town, with the town of the control of the town, and the town of the t

### along the route, well prepared for war. CRIME.

MYSTERIOUSLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPAYETTE, June 18.—Jasper N. Hawkins, a member of the Merchant's Police force of this member of the Merchant's Police force of this city, was found at the corner of Fifth and Main about 3 this morning with a pistol-shot wound in the thigh and abdomen, and insensible. He has been unconscious most of the day. His story, gathered from him during brief intervals of consciousness to-day, is, that, while passing through the alley north of Main street, beside the wholesale establishment of Ruger & Rogers, he was shot by a man lying on the ground. He staggered out of the alley and became unconscous after reaching the street. The ball struck his thigh and entered the lower abdomen, ranging upwards, and has not been found. His physicians have no hope of his recovery. Mr. Hawkins was at one time Chief of Police in this city.

MURDER AND MOB LAW. OMAHA, Neb., June 18.—Deputy-Sheriff Smith, of Dawson County, Nebraska, in company with another man, attempted to arrest one Howell at his homestead yesterday, when, upon entering the house, Howell shot, instantly killing Smith and seriously wounding Smith's companion. Howell was taken from Plum Creck jail and hung, last night, by a mob.

THAT SAME CONCERN. NEW YORK, June 18.—The Sun says that Henry Screiber, late assistant cashier of the New York branch of the Methodist Book Conern, has been lodged in Ludlow street Jail on a charge of defalcation. It is alleged that Screiber abstracted from the safe bonds belong-ing to the Concern to the amount of \$15,000.

A GAUGER'S TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., June 18.—The trial of Jacob Lucas, the pious Pekin Gauger charged with crookedness, comes up to-morrow in the United States Court, Col. R. G. Ingersoll and Gov. Palmer defending.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Boss Keyes is expected here to-night from Cincinnati, and the estigation of the Milwaukee whisky cases investigation of the Milwaukee whisky cases will be resumed to-morrow. The Republican members of the Committee state that the reports of the testimony already taken, which lave been given out by the Democrats, do not fairly represent the secret testimony that was taken. They say that a witness on cross-examination testified that they had no reason to believe that either Keyes or ex-Senator Carpenter knew that the distillers were running crooked or conducting a tillers were running crooked or conducting a dishonest business. Some of them did not dishonest business. Some of them did not even know Carpenter, but they thought that, in supplying the money for his campaign expenses, they were securing a friend from their own district who might be of more service to them than a stranger. The Republicans say that the cross-cramination practically tended to exoncrate Keyes and Carpenter. The Democrata tell quite a different story. The testimony will probably soon be ordered printed. The Democrats, however, are self-convicted of gross partizanship in not investigating both branches of the Cate resolution. The resolution was amended by the Republicans so as to authorize the Committee to inquire into the expenditure of money by the Whitsky Ring in 1873. But the the Democrats evidently did not have the knowledge that that branch referred to the corruption fund raised to secure the election of the famous reform Governor, Taylor. As soon as the Committee discovered the trap into which they had fallen, they excluded all interrogatories looking to this inquiry, on the ground that, if the charges were true, the election was a State affair in which the General Government had no concern.

Secretary Bristow's resignation has been ac-

charges were true, the election was a State affair in which the General Government had no concern.

Sucretary Bristow's resignation has been accepted, and he will probably leave the Treasury on Tuesday next. The President knew long ago that Mr. Bristow contemplated leaving the Cabinet immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, whatever the result of that Convention might be. Bristow's successor is probably already selected, but the President has kept his owncounsel and the name is not known. It is Colfbristow's intention to leave Washington on Thursday next, and, after a short visit at Louis ville, he expects to spend some months in Europe. Mr. Bristow has been under great mental tension for two years in the Treasury Department, and has been antagonized by so many important political influences since the Whisky Ring raids begun that he feels the need of rest before entering actively upon the duties of his profession.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The widelypublished statement that the House Committee on Territories has reconsidered its favorable action on the Senate bill for the admission of New Mexico is wholly erroneous. The House Committee on Appropriations yesterday agreed to report \$2,000,000 for public buildings, the estimates of the Treasury Department being over \$5,000,000.

to report \$2,000,000 for public buildings, the estimates of the Treasury Department being over \$5,000,000.

Only twelve working days remain before the 1st of July, the commencement of the fiscal year, to say nothing of the probable interruption of business by the intervening St. Louis Convention, as was the case with that held at Cincinnati. But, notwithstanding this, some of the members are of the opinion that, by sitting day and night, such legislation may be matured as will relieve the apprehension expressed by the President in his message to Congress on Saturday, and financial embarrassment to the Government be thus averted.

His Dignity.

A ragged and uncouth sime-asker (says the Detroit Free Press) was begging of pedestrians on Michigan avenue yesterday, when a policeman asked him why he didn't go to the County-House.

"I go to the Poor-House!" exclaimed the old man.

man. ... Why, yes. It would be much better than beg-"You keep away from me, eir!" growled the va-grant, "A man who will deliberately advise me to degrade my character and etain my honor is an unsafe officer, and I will have you broken, sir!" RAILROADS.

Vanderbilt Denies that He Was the Aggressor in the War of Rates.

Canada Getting Ready to Invite Proposals to Build the Canada Pacific.

THE WAR OF RATES. There have been no new movements made by e Eastern railroads which are now waging a war of extermination against each other. The last ve was made by the Grand Trunk, which reduced the passenger rates from Chicago to Bos-ton to \$12 via Montreal. This was done in ac-cordance with the established rule of this line to keep the rate to Boston via Montreal \$3 be low the rate of the New York trunk lines. It is now believed that a further reduction in through passenger rates will be made, as the railroads passenger rates will be made, as the railroads are doing an unusually large business just now, and if further fighting is necessary it will be carried on in local rates. No headway has thus far been made in the war, and none of the roads

show any signs of weakening. On the contrary, the reduction in freight and passenger rates has stimulated business very much, and though the roads make but small profits on the prevailing rates, yet they are doing much better than if they were comparatively idle. A reporter of a New York paper called upon Mr. William II. Vanderbilt a day or two sigo, and asked what, if any, facts he was disposed to make public in regard to the present railroad war, and in how far the statements of Mr. Jewett, of the Eric Railroad, that the New York Central was the aggressor in this fight, were correct. Mr. Vanderbilt said that the New York Central had not been the aggressor. When Cornelius Vanderbilt came into control of the road he established the principles which had ever since been pursued, not to make rates, but to allow them to be made by his competitors, and when so made to follow them. It was the interest of the New York Central to maintain fair prices, and it was also to the interest of the public that they should be maintained. But whenever rival roads, secretly or otherwise, made contracts which diverted from this line its share of the business and threatened to carry the trade away from New York, the New York Central held the state of the public that they should be take such action as would protect it and the city.

It was not true that the New York Central had at any time taken the initiative in the violation of any agreement between the trunk lines, at any time. By the making of contracts or otherwise, and if Mr. Jewett had received such information from any shipper from New York, it was incorrect. In accordance with the principle not to make but to follow rates, before any reduction was made he had notified the Eric and the Pennsylvania Companies that the Baltimore & Ohio Company were carrying freight from Boston to Chicago at 25 and 20 cents per 100 pounds on fourth and special classes of freight respectively, and had also informed them that unless the same was stooped the Boston & Albany and the Grand Trunk Road

rate.

The claim of Vanderbilt, that he did not take the offensive, but merely followed the other roads, and especially the Erie, cannot be substantiated. The reductions from Chicago to the East were first made in every instance by Vanderbilt's road, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The Erie has no direct line out of Chicago, and can make no reduction to the East without the consent of the Baltimore & Ohio. The statement made by Mr. Jewett, that Vanderbilt is the aggressor, is undoubtedly correct.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Government has issued an advertisement saying that it expects to be able, on or before January, 1877, to invite tenders for building and working the sections of the Canadian Canad dian Pacific Railway between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean. This advertisement is published in Canada and England, its object being to induce contractors who may be desirous of building to make such examinations into the character of the country along the line of the projected road as may enable them to intelligently frame their proposals. The act of 1874, under which bids are invited, provides that contractors for the construction and working of the road shall receive lands, or the proof the road shall receive lands, or the proceeds of lands, at the rate of \$10,000 for each mile of railway constructed, together with 4 per cent bonds, to run twenty-five years from the completion of the work, on any further sum which may be stipulated in the contract. This announcement, however, does not indicate any purpose of the Canadian Government to push the work to immediate completion, as the terms of the advertisement would naturally lead one to infer, for our neighbors in the Dominion have urgent objections to being taxed enormously to build an unproductive railroad for the benefit of contractors and political jobbers. Their present Government has determined upon the policy of building the proposed road only so fast as the resources of the country will permit, but, in the construction of such sections as are undertaken, to keep in view the feasibility of making them ultimately available for a complete road, if the great project should ever be carried through. The Canadians, as well as our own people, have had experience of the close connection between Pacific railroad schemes and legislative corruption, and they watch the proceedings of the Government upon this subject with a careful eye. It is now the purpose of the Dominion authorities to open to immigration the prairie region, extending from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, as soon as practicable, and it is not probable that there is any real intention of extending from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, as soon as practicable, and it is not probable that there is any real intention of extending from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, as soon as practicable, and it is not probable that there is any real intention of extending from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, as soon as practicable, and it is not probable that there is any real intention of extending from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, as soon as practicable, and it is not probable that there is any real intention of extending from ceeds of lands, at the rate of 20,000 acres

· ITEMS. The Railway Age is the title of a new railroad journal which has just made its first appearance. It is published weekly in this city by the Railway Age Publishing Company, of which Mr. George S. Bangs, formerly Superintendent of the United States Railway Service, and at present Assistant United States Treasurer, is the President; Mr. Charles F. Hatch, late Superin-tendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan South-ern Railroad, Vice-President, and Mr. E. H. Talbott, formerly connected with the Evening Post, Secretary. Mr. H. R. Hobart, well-known in newspaper circles in this city, is also on the paper as associate editor. The first number is very neatly gotten up, and presents a very fine typographical appearance. It is brimfull of interesting railroad news, and if kept up in this manner cannot fail to be a success.

Mr. Henry C. Wentworth, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, who has just been appointed General Agent of the road, has moved into the office formerly occupied by the General Superintendent.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN. CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 18.—The Atlantic & Great Western Railway announces a further reduction of \$5 each on round-trip tickets to New

York or Philadelphia, making the rate for the round-trip to New York \$25, and the round-trip to Philadelphia at \$24, with the usual stop-over privileges. Tickets are good for sixty days.

SPORTING.

SLOSSON'S BIG RUN.
New lork Sun, June 17.
The billiard tournament in Irving Hall, which closed last night, was a succession of surprises. Rudolphe, the player whose skill was least esteemed by the betting men, won the first prize by a series of general play and average that has not been equaled in any 600-point game. Sexton, whose sudden rise culminated in such

brilliant play in Philadelphia as to be regarded as the prodigy of billiards, achieved only second place. Last night Slosson made a run that throws even Sexton's wonderful 287 into the second place, and then lost the game by play as nerveless and weak as the run was plucky and

Garnier won the lead, and scored 10 for an opening, freezing at that point and missing the spot shot. Neither of the players did much until the fourth inning; then Garnier, after making a very pretty run of 27, missed an easy draw. Slosson's three previous innings had netted him only 7 points; but, finding the balls in an easy only 7 points; but, finding the balls in an easy position, he began what from the second shot promised a long run. He was interrupted by a freeze at 38. He counted, but he never got the balls well in hand again until his score had reached 48. At 52 the ivories were where he wanted them, in the right upper corner. He had coaxed them to the left corner and turned them towards the foot of the table, when the marker called 80. At 100 they were still within a foot of the left upper corner. They were still making the transit of the left rail when he had achieved 150 points—scored by the delicate strokes which never parted the lower corner at 165, and the spectators were almost breathless less he should fail to exceed the run of 177 made by Sexton, hitherto the largest of the tournament. He made 178, and had reached 200 before the balls had arrived at the right lower corner; 35 more were statered the seals had arrived at the right lower corner; 35 more were statered in around that seals and seals reached and the seals are seals as he he never the seals as the never the seals as he he never the seals as the never the seals as he never the seals as the never the erto the largest of the tournament. He made 178, and had reached 200 before the balls had arrived at the right lower corner; 35 more were gathered in around that spot, and as he neared Sexton's great run almost every shot was greeted with applause. This shook the player a little, and he put too much force into one of his shots, leaving the balls where a cross-table gather was necessary. He made it faultlessly, and started with bolder but no less fruitful strokes up the table. He reached 250, and turned the spheres down table almost at the place where the run began. The 288th shot was the signal for prolonged stamping of feet. The balls were not again separated until he had made the 399th shot. Then he miscalculated the force of a gathering stroke. He retired with 311 points, having missed a long four-cushion shot.

Garnier made but 22 by way of offset to the great run, and the only remarkable feature of the game up to the eighth inning was Siosson's nervousness. His hand shook as with palsy, and he remarked to friends near him that he was almost tired out. The certainty with which he lost control of promising positions was even stronger evidence of this fact than the admission.

Garnier recovered his accustomed skill in the

Garnier recovered his accustomed skill in the eighth inning, and scored a splendid run of 109. This he supplemented by 80 in the next inning, bringing his total to 250; Slosson was at 388. The cumulative strain of these two runs by Garnier,

bringing his total to 250; Slosson was at 358. The cumulative strain of these two runs by Garnier, and his own great run, proved too great for Slosson, and he played poorly thence to the end of the game. Up to the end of the twenty-third inning his 's is breaks were 12, 24, 33, 18, 35, 20, and 39, bringing his total to 535.

Garnier, meanwhile, was working manfully to retrieve a desperate game. He realized breaks of 33, 24, and in the fifteenth inning, by faultless play, 111. This he followed by 38 and 28, so that he was only 24 points behind Slosson at the end of the twenty-third inning. In the twenty-fourth inning Garnier added 83 to his score, and only lacked 13 of game. Slosson was left with an easy position, but he was not equal to the task of making more good play, missing his second shot.

Garnier made 12, and missed an easy chance to count the winning point. Again the young American showed his nervelessness by making only 2 points. Garnier missed through undue excitement, and Slosson commenced a promising run with 62 to go. He made 13, and missing in the total swhere Garnier made an easy carom and won. Score-Garnier, 600; Slosson, 551. Garnier's average was 22 6-27, which ranks second only to that made by Rudolphe in his game with Sexton.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE-TEAM.

New York Evening Post, June 16.
Twelve men—Messrs. W. B. Farwell, F. Hyde,
L. Webber, T. S. Dakin, G. W. Yale, L. C. Bruce, J. P. Shaffer, H. Fulton, C. E. Overbaugh, A. Anderson, H. S. Jewell, N. Washburn-have been definitely selected to furnish the United States representatives in the approaching International Rifle Match in Phila-delphia. Of this number eight only will shoot in the actual contest, and the honor of American marksmen may be safely intrusted to their can marksmen may be safely intrusted to their keeping. Among the eight highest scorers of the twelve, in the different competitions at Creedmoor, are Gen. T. S. Dakin, Maj. Henry Fulton, and G. W. Yale, who were members of the team which visited Ireland and England last year. Mr. L. C. Bruce was one of the reserve men in the Irish match, and Messrs. Farwell and Hyde, who made the two highest scores in the Creedmoor competitions, both shot in the match with Canada.

THE TURF. CINCINNATI, June 18.—Entries for the trot-ting meeting at Chester Park, with the exception ef the free-for-all and the 2:20 class, have closed with a large number of entries, some of the finest stock in the country. The two classes mentioned above not filling will be kept open until July 3.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—Philadelphias, 6; Red Stockings, 0.

GRAND HAVEN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 19.—Capt E. C. Watson, of Detroit, Superintendent of the Life-Saving Stations of Lake Michigan, has decided to establish his headquarters in this city. He is now here making preparations. A large and savage she-bear was killed near Spring Lake this week, after a desperate battle Two cubs escaped from the hunters.

"Joe" Spires, late of the Hofstra House, Muskegon, and formerly clerk at the Cutler Muskegon, and formerly clerk at the Cutler House, in this city, now has charge of the Spring Lake House, where the summer-visitors are beginning to arrive. They are also putting in an appearance at the Cutler House, and the season will probably be a very good one. The fishing is excellent. A Colorado fady brought in, a day or two ago, a string of bass weighing about 40 pounds, caught by herself and two friends in a few hours.

A man named Edward Noble was instantly killed on the 14th, by a slab thrown from a circular saw at the mill of Cutler & Sandge, Spring Lake.

cular saw at the mill of Cutler & Sandge, Spring Lake.

A Mr. Hitchcock, of Chittenango, N. Y., has bought the Grand Haven News, which will probably be consolidated with the Journal, making a very good Democratic paper. Mr. Hitchcock is said to be a man of considerable ability.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., June 18.—For Upper-Lake region rising barometer, southwest to porthwest winds, cooler, cloudy, and possibly ainy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHIOAGO, June IR.

Time. Bar. Thr Hs. Wind. Rs. Weather

6:53 a. m. 29.51 47 85 S. W., fresh. 16 Thrini's 11:18 a. m. 25 84 52 66 S. W., fresh. Cloudy. 2:00 p. m. 25 85 55 62 S. W. fresh. Thrini's 2:53 p. m. 25 63 55 62 S. W. fresh. Cloudy. 9:00 p. m. 25 63 54 67 S. W. fresh. Fair. 10:18 p. m. 25 68 54 67 S. W. fresh. Thrini's 10:18 p. m. 25 68 52 73 S. W. fresh. Thrini's Maximum thermometer, 65. Minimum, 47. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, June 18-Midnight. Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather  STEINBERGER.

By the steamship at San Francisco, from Ausstralasia, we have a statement by Col. Stein-berger, who arrived at Auckland. It is pub-

"He seems strange that the who has been so loyal toward Englishmen, who has been their defender, toward Englishmen, who has been their defender, and who has stood up at public meetings and declared that English honor and courage were supreme, should be the first to saffer under an English man-of-war in Samos. I am here divested of documentary evidence. My papers have all been selected and I am separated from them effect the transport of the protection were discovered after I was taken prisoner on board the harracouta. I was taken any from the island by the Barracouta. It is well for the Capital that the consult had to do these things. In truth, the Consul had to do these things. In truth, the Consul had no authority, or, if he had, he should have produced it. It is a fact that the Consult had no authority, or, if he had, the should have produced it. It is a fact that the Consult had no authority, or, if he had, the should have produced it. It is a fact that the Consult had to do these things. In truth, the Consult had no authority, or, if he had, the should have produced it. It is a fact that the Consult had no authority, or, if he had, the should have produced it. It is a fact that the Consult had to do these things in a secondance with what I should be the propriety of life in that or any other country. I was sent to Samos by the United States Government. I was easied to Samos by the United States flag-ehlp Tuscorara, and I was United States Government. I could not accept any position with pay or emoliment until such time as I could get permission from the United States Government. I could not accept any position with pay or emoliment until such time as I could get permission from the United States Government. I was beared to have got the King on board the Barracouta on the night of the 7th, and the there had been the proposition of the Barracouta, who was accompanied with

she and her baby would have to go to the Poordasked Mr. McLeod, the First Lieutenant, to be
good enough to say to the Captain that I would like
to know what my destiny is. I had previously sent
my protest to the Captain. The Lieutenant returned in a very few minutes, and said the Captain
was on the quarter-deck, and wished to see me. I
went to the quarter-deck, and for the first time the
Captain was polite to me. He tipped his hat, and
for the first time addressed me as Col. Steinberger,
He said: 'I beg your pardon for not having informed you before, but I have not been well. I
have been instructed by the Consul to take you
to Anckland with your papers.' We parted at
about 10 o'clock. Haif an hour afterward, when I
was about to retire, Capt. Stevens came up in front
of my berth and said: 'Col. Steinberger, I would
like to see you early in the morning with the First
Lieutenant.' I said, 'Oh, I have not retired, and
will meet you immediately.' He then left and
shortly afterward in the him on the quarter-deck
with Mr. Maxwell, the second officer. The Captain had been on shore before the meeting. I
said to me, 'Would you not like to be landed here
Levuka'! I said 'No.' I said, 'In our talk
about 20 clock to 'day you said that I was your delevuka' you on shore before the meeting.

Mrs. George wrote to her father, recounting
the circumstances, and requested his aid. He
replied promptly by visiting Wateryliet and
again taking his daughter to his home. He also
made a demand for some furniture which Mrs.
George had taken with her, but George had taken with her, but George had taken with her, but George sold had been
titued to deliver this up, claiming that it was
few promptly by visiting Wateryliet and
again taking his daughter to his home. He also
made a demand for some furniture which Mrs.
George had taken with her, but George end taken with her, but George had taken with her, but George end taken with her, but George sold had been
titued to deliver this up, claiming that if was property, as belonging to his

said to me, 'Would you not like to be landed here Levuks.' I said 'No.' The Captain said, 'Well, I can put you on shore here if you like.' My answer was an unqualified 'No.' I said, 'In our talk about 2 o'clock to-day you said that it was your determination, under authority, to take me to Auckiand, and I accept that.' Captain Stevens replied, 'I do not want to know what happened before. Do you want to be landed here, or not?' I said, 'No, sir.' In the morning I wrote a protest against be ing landed, with certain conditions that he would carry my protest to the Commodore, and also two open telegrams for transmission to Washington. The Captain met me on the quarter-deck and said, 'Are you willing to be landed here!' I replied, 'No, sir; you have been instructed by the American Consul to carry me to Auckiand, and I expect that.' He said he had no time to read the protest, and again saked if I would be landed, and I again replied in the negative. He then got in a towering passion, and called to Mr. McLeou to call away a boat and to put the ashore, and that was the end of it. When on shore I sent a protest to the Coptain against my being landed, and a letter to the Commodore. These were returned without the seals being broken. I did not deal with Capt. Stevens as he had done with me in calling me an 'American adventurer,' I do not deal in contume-hous epithets. Even little white boxes bound with black, and scaled, which contained letters, photographs, keys of caskets, marriage certificates, and cemetery deeds having reference to my deceased wife and her father, who was a Senator of the United States, having reference to my deceased wife and her father, who was a Senator of the United States, having reference to my deceased wife and her father, who was a Senator of the United States, having reference to my deceased wife and her father, who was a Senator of the United States, having reference to my deceased wife and her father, who was a Senator of the blanks, which is regarded as a work of reference? Why was I sent b

THE RESIDENTS PETITION.
The Southern Cross of Auckland, New Zealand, contains the petition of residents which patch from Secretary Fish to Steinberger, can

led to British interference in Samoa; also a dispatch from Secretary Fish to Steinberger, cautioning him against assuming to act for the United States, and certain inclosures from the American Consul at Apia complaining of Steinberger's unfulfilled promises in this regard. Following is the petition:

To Capt. Steens, H. B. M. ship Barraconia, now at anchor in Apia Harbor.

The petition of the British subjects and other foreign residents at present in Samoa humbly showeth:

That about two years ago one who called himself Col. Steinberger visited Samoa in a small schooner, the Fanny, with a commission from the United States of America, to inquire into the capabilities and resources of these islands. At that time he pretended to be a remarkably moral man, and thus obtained the sympathy and assistance of the foreign population. When leaving he assured them that during his absence his constant prayer to God would be for their welfare. That in April, 1875, he returned to Samoa, when he again received the cordial support of the foreign population, who need their influence with the natives in his favor. That since then they have discovered that the said Steinberger has been making false representations to the natives, to the effect that he held a commission from the United States Government to make laws, and that he has the power of the United States at his command to assist him in the execution of the same; and by making other false statements, threats, and promises he has obtained such unlimited control over a certain party of natives that he is now acting as absolute dictator of these islands. That from the slanderous reports which he has circulated among the natives in order to prejudice their minds against the foreign population, and from the threats which he has intered against many of them, they believe they have very grave reason to fear that their property, their liberties, and their lives are endangered; indeed, the said Steinberger has been heard to declare that he will execute summary vengennce upon several

His Own Story of His Downfall. The Petition Which Led to British Interference.

ished in the New-Zealand Times, and is sub-

being deciplined by him. This fort commands the public road, and none are allowed to pass without an order from the commanding officer. The natives at present have also been led to believe that a condict with the foreign residents is imminent. That we know the general conduct of the said Steinberger, his drunkenness, his lying, his debauchery, his disreyard for the common decencies of life, and from his habitual violation with impunity of those laws instituted by himself for the government of the social relations of life, which is notorious, have a strong influence for evil over the minds of the natives. That no protection can be obtained from the present Government; that robbery and theving are, if not openly, yet passively encouraged by the fact that the perpetrators of these offenses are allowed to escape, while their captors have been put in from and fined. Proof of which can be established, and that the Consuls declare that they are unable to do anything toward obtaining redress or satisfaction for those complaints which have been lodged in their offices. That in those cases where foreigners have made themselves amenable to the law, the treatment they have received can only be characterized as brutal. That we are strongly of opinion that a majority of the natives are not favorable to the present Premier, but that an honest expression of their opinions ennual be obtained, as some of their opinions ennual be obtained, as some of their phinions ennual be obtained, as some of their phinions ennual be obtained, as some of their phinions ennual be obtained, as some of their opinions ennual to ensure they seen arcreated for daring to show any opposition. In fact, that the said steinberger is acting as a thorough deepot, and we firmly believe he will recapture the year, they removed can be might be removed, or that you take such step he may be removed, or that you take such steps a you may deem most fit and proper for the protec-tion of our lives and property, if his removal can not be effected. not be effected.
[Signed by Britons, Americans, Germans, Portuguese, French, Chinese, Swedes, and Malays.]

THE MISSISPPI JETTES.

It is ligned by Birltons, Americans, Germans, Portuguese, French, Chinese, Swedes, and Malays.]

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Deserting a Young Wife and Joining the Shakers.

Correspondence New Fork Sun.

Albany, June 16.—Henry George, a young Albanian, in moderate circumstances, married Hattie Clapham, the young and prelty daughter of the Rev. William Clapham, of this city, two years ago. For nearly a year the couple lived happily, one child being born to them, but in April, 1875, Mrs. George began to see that there was a coldness springing up on the part of her husband. Remonstrance with him brought only rehewed and increasing coldness, until, finding such a condition insupportable, Mrs. George demanded an explanation, Mr. George informed her that he had become a convert to the Shaker belief in cellbacy, and felt that he was shaming God and himself by living in the married state. Repeated arguments ensued between the husband and wile after this statement, but he held firmly to his opinions. Finally he told her that they must have a separation; that he must go to the Shaker community in Watervillet, a few miles above this city, and enroll himself among the faithful. To this statement, but he held firmly to his opinions. Finally he told her that they must have a separation; that he must go to the Shaker community in Watervillet, a few miles above this city, and enroll himself among the faithful. To this statement of the partners of the Shaker community in Watervillet, a few miles above this city, and enroll himself among the faithful. To this statement, but he held firmly to his opinions. Finally he told her that they have been seed to the Shaker community in Watervillet, a few miles above this city, and enrolling the constitution; the provide of the pass cased to with statement of the pass cased, and throughout the 3,600 feet of the Guilt, but and here of the pass cased to with said of the pass cased to with said of the pass cased to with said of the pass cased to with the banks of the Pass cased tered fully into the practices of the Snakers, and Mrs. George, with her child, returned to her parents.

Matters continued quiet until last fall, when George appeared at his wife's father's house and begged forgiveness of his wife for his desertion, claiming that he had changed his views, was no longer a Shaker, and that he had only been hired by them to do certain work. She gladly forgave him and consented to live with him again as his wife. After a few days he urged ner to return with him to the Shaker village, where, he said, he had leased a house, and where she could remain while he continued to work for the Community. Without hesitation she agreed to go. On arrival she found that her husband was still in full communion with the Shakers, that no house had been leased, and that she was assigned to apartments in the houses of the sisters. George told her that he had never forsaken the Shaker faith; that he was as much of that belief as ever, and that he desired her to become a convert also. On her refusal, he said that if she did not become one she and her baby would have to go to the Poor-House.

Mrs. George wrote to ber father, recounting

ness transactions with Dr. Skinner. I heard her say, he continued, that he had made her some teeth.

Ex-Judge Busteed—Was she not toothiem for some time previous to the time when Dr. Skinner made her a set of teeth?

Witness (blandly—I know that from an early period of her life she had to depend upon surfing elements in cating. [Laughter.]

Gen. Busteed—Were the teeth made of gold, iron, lead, wood, turf—"

Witness—Go on, include the whole universe; but I must answer that I don't know. I never paid anything for the teeth, and dan't know whether my wife paid anything or not. I do not know that Dr. Skinner made any teeth for my father. The first heard of it was any teeth for my father. The first heard of it was when Dr. Skinner made a demand upon means when Dr. Skinner made a demand upon my three years ago. I got rid of him as quick at could, because he was dronk.

Gen. Busteed (excitedly)—Drunk?

Witness—That's what I said. He had the appearance of being drunk.

Gen. Busteed—Which do you mean sir: was he drunk, or did he have the appearance of being drunk.

Gen. Busteed—Which do you mean sir: was he drunk, or did he have the appearance of being drunk.

Gen. Busteed addressed the Court, saying that the defendant should not be permitted to escape under the statute of limitations, as he virtually said in his letter to Mr. Fowler, "If I am equitably indebted to Skinner, I will pay him." Counsel insisted that he had proved than licecher was equitably indebted to Skinner, I will pay him." Counsel insisted that he had proved than licecher emphatically denied Dr. Skinner, then declined to submit it to the jury and we dered a nonsuit entered.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

### THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

By means of the jetties, nearly all of this vast mass of earth has been meited away, with the exception of a small mound at the sea end of the jetties, which, at the same depth of twenty-two feet, has a base of six hundred feet, and which across the top, at the depth of seventeen and a half feet, has a breadth of 300 feet. There is now throughout the whole length of the jetties a clear channel of over 30 feet, with the exception of the lump or mound above mentioned, and of the width of 200 feet, with the exception of two or three places,—is all, about 400 feet in length, where the width does not quite reach 200 feet.

On Friday morning the whole party went out in a small steam yacht and sounded the entire length of the channel between the jetties, beginning in the deep water in the Gulf. The soundings were made as rapidly as the lead could be thrown, the bost going at the rate of about 6 miles an hour. The soundings were made at ebb tide. The least depth shown was 17½ feet, and this depth was found at only one throw of the lead, and that on the lump or mound already mentioned at the sea end of the jetties. The greatest depth found was 37½ feet. The majority of the soundings showed a depth of 28, 25, and 3 feet.

## LAST OF THE COVENANTERS.

The Becent Church Union in Scotland-His An old and remarkable sect, professing opin-ons which, however impracticable, have at all

did not appear at the trial, and the sult went of Mr. Servey said that while the Shakers and t

HALIFAX.

Joined to Chicago by the colonial Railroad.

How Both Cities May Benefited.

Description of the Nea Seaport to Europe

A Harbor Where Victoria's E Navy Might Anchor. Pet Weaknesses of

Halifaxians.

sad Fate of a Little Gera Woman from Chicago.

Balifax, N. S., June 13.—To-day the colonial Railroad will be opened for furaffic, thus giving Chicago another out the scaboard, and uniting the young, vigous extensions materials of the West and enterprising metropolis of the West quaint old city. Halifax, from the magni of its harbor, its proximity to the great fis and from its being a day nearer Europe any port in the States, ought now to be a city; but partly through misgovernment partly through the want of rail commu-with the interior, it has seen it. America with not a tenth part of its natural adva steadily progress in wealth and commer portance, while it has been fairly distant the race. Now, however, that one great cle to its advancement has been removed, fax will be able to act on the offensive will prove a formidable rival to its sister The Intercolonial is the first link in

THE GREAT CHAIN OF BAIL COMMUNICA THE GREAT CHAIN OF RAIL COMMUNICAT which in time is to connect the Atlantic at cife shores of the Dominion. It extends Halifax on the east to Reviere du Loup of west, a distance of 560 miles, and has bee throughout with the best quality of steel. An air-line between the two places would been much shorter, but the provoking min which the State of Maine pokes its no between New Brunswick and Quebec notated a wide circuit in order to keep the return the Dominion. At Reviere du Loup it con with the Grand Trunk, so that there is with the Intercolonial, the Grund Trun Michigan Central, an all-rail route, 1,705 in length, between Chicago and Halifax. in length, between Chicago and Hali great length of this road might at first a moment's reflection, and a comparison distances from Chicago to Liverpool by ferent routes, will prove this not to be to The following table gives the distance Chicago to Liverpool through several distance.

advantages over all other competitors, already been demonstrated that freights ocarried by rail at rates that shur over competitions. And still yield a small profit, so that the glength of rail via Halitax, instead of being advantage, will prove a saving of timmoney. In fact, a careful comparison of acidities of the old routes with those onew proves conclusively that the Interestic of the people here are enthusiastic over the pletion of the road, and will leave no stourned that will aid them in diverting a slice of the traffic with which the Garden now enriches other ports. They number their merchants a fair share of shrewd, prising men, and now that they have the tunity, will prove that the city which gas samuel Cunard to the world, and whos zens, wherever settled abroad, have at high positions by honesty and perserve will not allow the present opportunity from their grasp.

will not allow the present opportunity from their grasp.

Your new connection had an existence before Chicago was thought or dreamed of was founded in 1749 by an expedition und command of the Hon. Edward Cornwallis settlement was projected by the Lords of and was named in compliment to Georg tague, Earl of Halifax. If it had not be its importance as a NAVAL AND MILITARY STATION, it would undoubtedly have been abando for years it had but a sickly existence 1791 numbered but a sickly existence 1791 numbered but a sickly existence 1791 numbered but a sickly existence it was incorporated as a city. From the importance is a city of the colonial to St. John, New Brunswick and the has a population of 30,000 souls, in the complete of the colonial to St. John, New Brunswick and the same properties of the colonial to St. John, New Brunswick and the same properties and the colonial to St. John, New Brunswick and the same properties and the colonial to St. John, New Brunswick and the same properties of the colonial to St. John, New Brunswick and the same properties of the colonial to St. John, New Brunswick and the same properties of the colonial to St. John, New Brunswick and the colonial to St. John New Brunswick and the colonial t

date it slowly but steadily progressed (reagreat impetus from the completion of tercolonial to St. John, New Brunswick now it has a population of 30,000 souls, it well drained, lighted with gas, has a fin supply, a well-organized fire department alarm telegraph, and all modern improve With these few historical facts gleane McAlpin's city directory, I will proceed a few from my own experience, gathered a few from my own experience, gathered a lengthened sojourn in this quiet city now some ten months since the wish of the mies of my youth was granted, and for an route here from Chicago. A steamer Falmouth, on which I haven passage at Portland, sailed the harbor, rounded George's and ran alongside her wharf, I was very bly impressed with the city. It was a summer's evening, and the dancing lithe wharf and along the streets, which race-like one above the other, gave the very picturesque appearance. A drive a mile through the narrow, ill-paved cooled down my entinustasm consideral still there was a charm about THE GLOOMY OLD HOUSES and quiet streets that was indescribable. morning a walk up Citadel Hill, whice above and overlooks the business portion town, gave me a fine view of city and Turning from the strong fortification to mounts the hill, I faced to the cast. Be and stretching from Bedford Basin on the tothe Northwest Arm on the south (a of some 3 miles), lay the city: centre, or business portion, the bwere huddled together in a man from pieasing, but in the sout the fashionable quarter) and in some of the north end many fine dwellings at the yspacious grounds were discernable buildings of wood, stone, and brick, we dentily constructed more for internal than external beauty, although I for closer inspection, several fine granite b Provincial Building, Courte-House, an churches, banking buildings, etc., of fit ectural proportions. But the real c the view lay in the forests of "murmurand hemplock," interspersed with pat birch and maple, that, far as the eye coul lined the abores of the harbor and clot. Nab's Isl

iff's counsel to the witness-stand. He to his Honor, and was sworn. Then he his little book on his knee, and looked ly at Judge Busteed. Witness testified he knew nothing of Mrs. Beecher's bust ransactions with Dr. Skinner. I heard her some continued, that he had made her some

the continued, that he had made her some things of the continued, that he had made her some things of the continue he had so the time previous to the time when Dr. Skinner he her a set of teeth?

Itness (blandly)—I know that from an early food of her life she had to depend upon auxiting the state of the continued had been depended and the set. I must answer that I don't know. I never a supting for the toeth, and don't work the state of the sand the state of the state of the state of the sand the sand the state of the state of the sand the sand

Witness—That's what I said. He had the appearance of being drunk.

Gen. Busteed—Which do you mean sir: was he drunk, or did he have the appearance of being frunk? Which, sir? Answer are that.

Witness (caimly)—Well, sir, if I had been in the same condition I should have said that I was drunk.

Gen. Busteed addressed the Court, saying hat the defendant should not be permitted to escape under the statute of limitations, as he ristually said in his letter to Mr. Fowler, "If I am equitably indebted to Skinner, I will pay inn." Counsel insisted that he had proved that keecher was equitably indebted to Skinner, is Honor said that as he understood the letter, is Honor said that as he understood the letter, is Honor said that as he understood the letter, is Honor said that as he understood the letter, is Honor said that as he understood the letter, is Honor that here is nothing in this case at all." The Judge hen declined to submit it to the jury and usered a nonsuit entered.

## THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

What Has Been Accomplished.

New Orients Times, June 12.

On Thursday morning last a small party composed of Bradish Johnson, H. M. Payne, Richard Milken, T. J. Dugan, Judge J. H. Kennard, Capi. James B. Eads, and a representative of the Times left the city to visit the jettles. No one of the party, excepting Capt. Eads, had ever seen the great work.

No one except by personal inspection can gain any clear and comprehensive idea of the jettles and of what has been accomplished by them. One must know what the condition of the Pass was before work was begun, and then see the swift, deep current of water now rushing out to the Gulf, before the change which has been wrought can be fully realized. The condition of affairs was something like this:

There was a narrow Pass 10 miles in length, and from 25 to 50 feet in depth, reaching from the head of the Pesses to a point a few hundred feet below what is known as Port Eads. At this point the banks of the Pass ceased, and found its way to the Gulf in no clearly-defined channel. The force of the current was, of course, lost, and, as a consequence, the sediment brought down by the water was deposited over all this wide space.

From the point where the banks of the Pass ceased to the Gulf was about two and a half miles. From the point where the banks of the Pass ceased to within 3,600 feet of the Gulf, the water from 6 to 8 feet.

The task to be accomplished, then, was to restore what may be called a hill, the base line of which, 23 feet below the surface, measured 5,600 feet.

In other words, a lump of earth two miles and a half our teen of the bottom, 3,600 feet long on top, and fourteen feet thick, was to be removed. What Has Been Accomplished.

on top, and fourteen feet thick, was to be removed.

By means of the jetties, nearly all of this yeat mass of earth has been meited away, with the exception of a small mound at the sea end of the jetties, which, at the same depth of twenty-two feet, has a base of six hundred feet, and which across the top, at the depth of seventeen and a half feet, has a breadth of 200 feet. There is now throughout the whole length of the jetties a clear channel of over 20 feet, with the exception of the lump or mound above-mentioned, and of the width of 200 feet, with the exception of two or three places,—is all, about 400 feet in length, where the width does not quite reach 200 feet.

On Friday morning the whole party went out in a small steam yacht and sounded the entire length of the channel between the jetties, beginning in the deep water in the Gulf. The soundings were made as rapidly as the lead could be thrown, the boat going at the rate of about 6 miles an hour. The soundings were made at ebb tide. The least depth shown was 17½ feet, and this depth was found at only one throw of the lead, and that on the lump or mound already mentioned at the sea end of the jetties. The great est depth found was 3½ feet. The majority of the soundings showed a depth of 28, 25, and 36 feet.

## LAST OF THE COVENANTERS.

London Daily News, May 25, An old and remarkable sect, professing options which, however impracticable, have at all times been defended with courage and endurance, it this day to cease to exist. The Re-

ance, is this day to cease to exist. The Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland will be merged with the Free Church of that country in a joint meeting of the Assembly of the one and the Synod of the other. The fact may seem almost trivial, as under its official name, the Reformed Presbyterian Church is not very widely famous. But the case is altered when we remember that the term is omly another title for the Cameronians, that the last of the believers in the Covenant are to lose their identity, and the great Covenant fiself to pass away. There is always something melancholy and romantie in the position of the last adherents to a foriorn cause, and it is difficult to say why the last Cameronians should be objects of less interest than the last Jacobites.

The history of the Covenant after 1688 is the history of an attempt to make a popular and spiritual impulse into the mainspring of a political mechanism. The Covenant had its army encamped on Dunse Hill, each Scottish Earl and his company burning to defend "Christy Crown and Covenant." After that, as Mr. Carlyle says, they never had any "noble national act which it was given them to do." The great political triumph was the signature of the Covenant by the English House of Commons in 1643. The vow was solemn enough, but it was an item in a piece of political bargain-making. Later the King of Scotland was covenant-cd, but this was no triumph. The sins of his father and the idolatry of his mother were being and their eternal process of "purifying" themselves by purifying Charles out of the father and the idolatry of his mother were being and humiliation. A spirited poet has reproached Charles with ingratitude to the Scotch, who loved him, but it must be owned that the Covenanters dissembled their love with great success. From the day of the humiliation of Charles with ingreation of the Covenant were split off from each other in proportion to the amount of practical political linsight on the one hand, and of religious certainty and republican fervor on the other

Vesuvius.

Vesuvius.

Vesuvius.

Vesuvius in Europe, is authority for the statement that the terrible reports of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius are canards got up for the benefit of ahrewd Italian inn-keepers. She says that old Vesuvius smoked produposely, like the Grand Turk or President Grant, and now and then seemed about to spit fire, a streak of dull red appearing in the columns of white and gray; but all his threatening came to naught, though everybody, especially hotel-keepers, swore that or says in the columns of white and gray; but all his threatening came to naught, though everybody, especially hotel-keepers, swore that or says in the columns of white and gray; but all his threatening came to naught, though everybody, especially hotel-keepers, swore that or says in the columns of the columns of

HALIFAX.

SHUT OFF COMPETITION BY WATER, and still yield a small profit, so that the greater length of rail via Halifax, instead of being a dislength of rail via Halitax, instead of being a disadvantage, will prove a saving of time and
money. In fact, a careful comparison of the
facilities of the old routes with those of the
new proves conclusively that the Intercolonial
(if properly managed) will give Chicago her
most valuable outlet to the seaboard.

The people here are enthusiastic over the completion of the road, and will leave no stone unturned that will aid them in diverting a large
slice of the traffic with which the Garden City
now enriches other ports. They number among
their merchants a fair share of shrewd, enterprising men, and now that they have the opportunity, will prove that the city which gave a Sir
Samuel Cunard to the world, and whose citizens, wherever settled abroad, have attained
high positions by honesty and perserverance,
will not allow the present opportunity to slip
from their grasp.

zens, wherever settied abroad, have attained high positions by honesty and perserverance, will not allow the present opportunity to slip from their grasp.

Your new connection had an existence years before Chicago was thought or dreamed oi, and was founded in 1749 by an expedition under the command of the Hon. Edward Cornwallis. The settlement was projected by the Lords of Trade, and was named in compliment to George Montague, Earl of Halifax. If it had not been for its importance as a

\*\*NAVAL AND MILITARY STATION,\*
It would undoubtedly have been abandoned, as for years it had but a sickly existence, and in 1791 numbered but 5,000 inhabitants. In fact it exhibited very few signs of life until 1842, when it was incorporated as a city. From that atte it slowly but steadily progressed (receiving a great impetus from the completion of the Intercolonial to St. John, New Brunswick), until aw it has a population of 30,000 souls, is fairly well drained, lighted with gas, has a fine water supply, a well-organized fire department, fire-larm telegraph, and all modern improvements. With these few historical facts gleaned from McAlpin's city directory, I will proceed to give 1 few from my own experience, gathered during 1 lengthened sojourn in this quiet city. It is now some ten months since the wish of the enemies of my youth was granted, and found me in route here from Chicago. As the teamer Falmouth, on which I had taken passage at Portland, sailed up he harbor, rounded George's Island, and ran alongside her wharf, I was very favorably impressed with the city. It was a balmy summer's evening, and the dancing lights on the wharf and along the streets, which rise terrace-like one above the other, gave the place a very picturesque appearance. A drive of over a mile through the narrow, ill-paved streets, sooled down my enthusiasm considerably, but shill there was a charm about

THE GLOOMY OLD HOUSES

and quiet streets that was indescribable. In the morning a walk up Citadel Hill, which rises above and overlooks the business

i mile through the narrow, ill-paved streets, sooled down my entimisates considerably, but still there was a charm about the treet that was indescribable. In the morning a walk up Citadel Hill, which rises above and overlooks the business portion of the town, gave me a fine view of city and harbor. Turning from the strong fortification that surmounts the hill, I faced to the east. Below me, and stretching from Bedford Basin on the north to the Northwest Arm on the south (a distance of some 3 miles), lay the city: In the sentre, or business portion, the buildings were haddled together in a manner far from pleasing, but in the south end the fashionable quarter) and in some portions of the north end many fine dwellings surrounded the north end many fine dwellings surrounded by apacious grounds were discernable. The buildings of wood, stone, and brick, were evidently constructed more for internal comfort than external beauty, although 1 found, on closer inspection, several fine granite blocks, a Provincial Building, Court-House, and a few churches, banking buildings, etc., of fine architectural proportions. But the real charm of the view by in the forests of "murmuring pine and hemlock," interspersed with patenes of birch and maple, that, far as the eye could reach, lined the shores of the harbor and clothed McNab's Island in a sea of green; in the glimpses of the placid waters of Bedford Basin, fringed with forests, and sparkling in the morning sun; and in the air of calm repose hanging over forest and stream, city and harbor. The morning was clear, the air (fresh from the ocean) most extinting within easy reach, and freedom from the work, and this, together with the real charm of the view by in the forests of murmuring pine and hemlock," interspersed with patenes of before and maple, that, far as the eye could reach, lined the shores of the harbor and clothed McNab's Island in a sea of green; in the glimpses of the placid waters of Bedford Basin, fringed with forests, and sparkling in the morning sun; results the

beauty of the scene, gave me a most favorable impression of Halifax, which has not been diminished by a more thorough acquaintance.

This is now the only point in the Dominion where Joined to Chicago by the Inter-

Joined to Chicago by the Intercolonial Railroad.

Bow Both Cities May Be
Benefited.

Description of the Nearest
Seaport to Europe,

A Harbor Where Victoria's Entire
Navy Might Anchor.

Seme Pet Weaknesses of the
Haliffaxians.

Sad Fate of a Little German
Wornan from Chicago.

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Wornan from Chicago.

Sad Fate of a Lit

means, he is out of sight on the road to town. Small boy tells you enthusiastically,
"THAT'S THE STEAM FIRE-ENGINE HOSS, THAT IS," and you sink back upon the cushion, exclaiming, "Well, after this I will never grumble about the Chicago Fire Department."
Halifax people delight in dogs, and in consequence their houses are overrun with fleas. Any woman will admit to you that her neighbors are troubled with the little pests, but her house and her dogs are, of course, undefiled. I attended a Tennyson reading the other day, and, as there was a sprinkling of the youth and beauty of the city present, I anticipated a pleasant evening. But, just as the reading commenced, a flea telegraphed his presence along my spine, and for two mortal hours I sat in agony, ejaculating "Beautifull" "Splendid!" "Divine!" or when a sarcastic passage occurred (with great fervoy, "How biting!" or a sentimental passage, "How touching!" "How tender!" while the flea wandered up and down, blazing his route with strings of fire! And when all was over, and I had reached the privacy of my chamber and stripped off my clothes in an agony of despair, I just caught a glimpse of him as he skipped gayly through the open window.

Halifax has done her fair share towards mak-

that there should be a trial of implements, and that a first prize should be given; of course, each exhibitor is confident he has the best thing in his own line, just as every hen thinks her own chickens lay over those of all other hens. Each man is disappointed to think others will get the brouze medal, the same as he does, and that he will be no better off than the rest. What is the use of a premium when it isn't a premium at all?

is at the Mark very small sam was netted for the pop but then our Hebrew friend carried his pop but the corner. The thing on his pop but the corner he common the corner was a more regular church-cloud the corner was a more regular church-cloud the corner was a more regular church-cloud the corner. The corner was a more regular church-cloud pound the corner was a more regular church-cloud pound the corner was a more regular church-cloud pound the corner was a more regular church-cloud the corner was a more regular church-cloud pound the corner was a more regular was a corner was a more regular church-cloud pound the corner was a more regular was a corner

respective merits of each would become known. Now, it is understood there will be no competitive trials of sewing-machines, but that bronze medals will be given to those machines which possess advantages over the others. If you have any acquaintance with sewing-machine agents you know that everyman of them can prove beyond a doubt that his particular machine can do more and better work than all others, and is the only one appropriate for a family where there are men, women, and children. Every machine can elaim some particular advantage over its competitors, and consequently every machine will be able to sow a bronze medal on the breast of its exhibitor. We shall see advertisements like the following:

\*\*THE KEELHAUL SWING MACHINE,\*\*

Awarded the bronze medal

(No higher prize dividesome children.

Every machine will have a similar advertisement; and it will be in strict accordance with the truth, which is what a sewing-machine agent likes—when it is in his favor. Nobody will have a higher medal than anybody else, and consequently every one will have the highest prize.

The WHER PLAN WAS CHANGED, or, rather, why it was changed, I am unable to say positively; but I am told it was suggested by some of the Jurors, who found themselves much perplexed by the difficulty I have mentioned above,—the impossibility of discriminating between two exhibits that were equally good, or at least apparently so. I realize that there must be great trouble in this business, and have no doubt that the Jurors found themselves in the condition of the party who sang:

How happy could I be with either.

Were to other dear charmer away.

The wonder is, that this very natural condition of things was not thought of before, and measures taken to meet it. But perhaps I am a little out in my calculation, and it is quite possible it was all thought on the forehand, and covered neatly until the time came for its revelation. It will cause a great deal of grumbling among those who thought they would carry away the first and highest prize, and thi

CENTENNIAL.

Something New in the Line of Awards.

No First Prizes, but Medals by the Thousand.

No First Prizes, but Medals by the Thousand.

The Exhibitors—What the Change Will Lead To.

Diplomas of Merit—British Ceramics—Household-Ware and Decorative Potteries.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

PRILADEPHIA,June 15.—A delightful storm is about to begin brewing. You may expect to hear the first mutterings of the thunder while you are reading this letter, and possibly you may har more than the mutterings. A day or two ago, a dispatch was sent to the Associated Press, announcing that it had been decided not to have any competitive trial of agricultural implements, for the reason that the important points of a mowing or reaping machine—durability, for example—could not be determined by a mere trial. The jury had, therefore, decided that they would examine the instruments as they stood to do.

Month of the Exhibitors—What the constitutions and several inventors or leading manufacturers, whose work was considered advantageous to the hunder and include advantageous to the hunder of the British ceramics in the Main Building, and as many of the displays are very large, you can readily understand that a considerable space is very fully occupied. Some of the exhibitors confine themselves to practical extension the slow to concede that—England is far ahead of all other nations in practical extension and brings a very high price. She imported her clay from England; and sent it back in the form of ware. Some-body happened to hit on the idea of making the work is still famous, and savented inventors or leading manufacturers, whose works and plates, pricks and terra-cotta work, statuettes and drain-plees, and thirs is probably what will occupied and that a considerable space is very fully occupied. Some of the exhibitors confine themselves to practical extension and certain the same and cellars, ridge-roofing and drainage and varied, so that one can find whatever he wants, and he will not be slow to concede that—Engla

body happened to hit on the idea of making two ago, a dispatch was sent to the Associated Press, announcing that it had been decided not to have any competitive trial of agricultural implements, for the reason that the important points of a mowing or reaping machine—durability, for example—could not be determined by a mere trial. The jury had, therefore, decided that they would examine the instruments as they stood in Agricultural Hall, and make their awards on the general appearance of the various machines, and the advantages they were known to possess. Yesterday morning, notice was given that the machines might be tried on grass, wheat, or oats, according to the wishes of the exhibitors; but that the result of these trials would not affect the awards. No first prize was to be given, and there was an emphatic intimation floating around that everybody would be treated just like everybody else.

Excuse me from giving what has already been published, but it is necessary to do so, in order that my story should be a connected one. I have not yet seen any of the exhibitors of agricultural implements, but I hear that they are uttering curses, loud, deep, and profane, over the present state of affairs. What they want is that there should be a trial of implements, and that a first prize should be given; of course, each exhibitor is confident he has the bast thing in his corn line into the decided not the decided not the decided not the decided not the important points of a mowing or reaping machines. In course of time England as was under no expense for the transportation of the clar need for the potter's use. England progressed as time rolled on, and now her potteries can produce better work than the Hollanders was under no expense for the transportation of the clary need for the potter's use. England progressed as time rolled on, and now here potteries can produce better work than the Hollanders was time rolled on, and now here potteries can produce better work than the Hollanders was time rolled on, and now here pot

who will deny that we cannot beat all creation when we put our minds to the work? DECORATIVE POTTERY. who will deny that we cannot beat all creation when we put our minds to the work?

DECORATIVE POTTERY.

When we come to decorative pottery, we find but a few exhibitors in the English Department; but these few have made some magnificent displays. Vases of most exquisite finish and delicate design are shown; and in one case—that of A. B. Daniell & Son, of London—there is a pair of vases for which 600 guineas were paid,—over \$3,000 in gold. These vases are made by a curious process, which was invented in Sevres, France, some twenty years ago, and has since been improved. They are painted with liquid china upon a china surface which has been partially baked,—the liquid china being used instead of color. It is put on in layers with a brush, and the artist must work, as it were, in the dark, since the liquid makes hardly any stain, and the draign is nothing more than a blur until the vase is put in the oven and submitted to its final baking. Nothing can be changed then, and, in fact, nothing can be changed then, and, in fact, nothing can be changed then, and, and the the substance is laid on. The figures on the vases shown here are as delicate as cameos, and a great deal more costly, as there are only a very few artists who can perform this kind of work. In the usual process employed for the Sevres wares, the figures are made by repeated firings; but, in this case, it is all done at once. The same process is employed for colored clays.

There is an endless variety of vases, plates, and other things, in various styles of ornamentation. There are beautiful specimens of Ma-

INDEPENDENT LIFE.

When Does a Child Become Human Being.

Interesting Decision by the Su-

The giving of this instruction, and the refusal to instruct as asked, are assigned as error.

OPINION OF THE SUPIEME COURT.

The Court below seems to have assumed that a child may have independent life without respiration and independent circulation. The idea of the Court seems to have been, that the life which a child lives between the time of its birth and the time of the establishment of respiration and independent circulation, is an independent one. Yet the position taken by the Attorney-General, in his argument in behalf of the State, is fundamentally different. He says:

"It will probably not be contended that independent life can exist without independent circulation; and hence the existence of the former necessarily presumes the existence of the latter. The instruction complained of amounts to nothing more than the statement that, if the child had an independent life, then it was not necessary to establish those facts upon which the existence of life necessarily depends."

If such was the meaning of the Court below, the language used to express it was very unfortunate. The Court said that, if the child had an independent life, it is no matter whether an independent iffe, it had an independent circulation had been established or not. The Attorney-General says, if the child had an independent life, it had an independent circulation. But, whether we take the one view or the other, we think the instruction was wrong.

We will consider first the view that independent life and independent circulation as if that were conceded.

It follows that, where a child is born alive, and

shows the street pasted with hundred that placed that is backed, store, it inspected that is backed, store the flight makes work, as it were, it that dark, store the flight makes were the store that the store and submitted them, and, he flat, nothing can be constructed them, and, he flat, nothing can be changed at the construction of the constr

Though his Lordship inwardly enjoyed the joke, he was gracious enough to deny himself the privilege of seeing the state of consternation the talkative car-driver fell into when he found that the "one-eyed Dufferin" he had spoken so familiarly of and his passenger were one and the same person.—Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine for July.

A MERCIFUL MOUNTAIN LION.

Interesting Decision by the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Dram Modern Frame Court of Iowa.

Last Wednesday several families of emigrants, traveling to Oregon by wagon, camped for the gibts of property and liabilities under criminal law. The Supreme Court, last Wednesday, decided the question for the first time in this State; and, as the matter is of a scientific as well as legal nature, I send The Teneuve the opinion in full. As a classical production, the opinion would not stand the test of either of the Medical Colleges of Chicago, or her University; but the principles are comprehensively stated.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

L. A. Winthrop, a physician of Floyd County, was called to attend Roxia Clayton in child-birth. The evidence showed that this child had received a wound from some instrument in the back of the head. The Doctor was charged with having produced death. He was tried, and convicted of maniaughter. He appealed, and the case was brought here on writ of error. The defendant asked for the following instruction in the Court below, which was refused:

To constitute a human being, in the view of the law, the child must have been fully born alive, having an independent circulation in the Court below, which was refused:

To constitute a human being, in the view of the law, the child must have been fully born alive, having an independent circulation in the court below, which was refused:

To constitute a human being, in the view of the mother, is severed or not. The lower court gave the following instruction in the Court below weets and the court of must be two are connected by the unbilled cord, and the child has independent life, no matter whether it has breathed or not, or an independent circulation has been established or not, it is a human being, on which the crime of murder may be preptrated.

The lower court gave the following instruction

napped the infant without making a meal of it.

The Greatest of Bridges.

New York Sun.

Assistant Engineer C. C. Miller predicts the completion of the Brooklyn bridge within three years. The tower and anchorage on the Brooklyn side are complete, and the tower on this side of the river will receive its finishing touches in July next. The New York anchorage is to be finished in August. In the first week of August the temporary wires are to be put in shape, and the construction of a temporary foot-bridge for the use of the workmen will be begun. This will require two months' labor. Work on the main cable is to be begun on the last of October. Over 300 men are at work on the New York side. They are laborers who are used to working at great heights, many of them having been sallors. Balustrades are to be put on the top of the towers.

TOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, ON EASY monthly payments to suit, 2-story houses and so-foot lots at \$80, \$1,000, and \$1,250; near schools and depot; sidewaiks, etc., all complete, ready to move into; 10-cent train morning and evening. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange; only 7 miles from city; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market and shown free; abstract free; laborers' train aircady on. IRABROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.
76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE-BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with

GREAT EASTERN HOUSE, 111 SOUTH FRANK-J lin-st. -Rooms with board \$4.50 to \$5.00. Day board \$3.50. The best secommodation in the city for the money. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st. -Room with board, \$1.50 to \$2 per day, \$6 to \$8 per week.

DARK RIDGE HOTEL—THIS HOUSE IS NOW to pened as a first-class family hotel; good board, with pleasant and well furnished rooms, at very reasonable prices; all surroundings very pleasant; only 30 minutes 'ride from city; early and late trains to accommodate business men; also good barn, and horses boarded at low rates. Apply to or address J. J. LOCK-WOOD, 59 Dearborn-st.

Miscellancous.

CENTENNIAL BOARDING—PRIVATE FAMILY.

Cirst-class, opposite Girard College. Terms \$12 per week. Address Mis. FAliCHILD, 2021 North College-av., Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—A RAILENCAD EATING-HOUSE for sale in a thriving town in Indiana, doing a good business. Good reasons for selling out. For particulars direct to L B 382, Logramport, Ind.

DAT JOB FOR AGENTS! QUICK SALES, LARGE FAT JOB FOR AGENTS! QUICK SALES, LARGE Profits; Comer & Falloon patent Perpetual Ice-tream Freezer; write at once for terms, and secure territory you want. J. D. CONNER & CO., Bioomington, III.

territory you want. J. D. CONNER & CO., BloomIngton, Ill.

POR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT AT 104

West Randolpa-st.; reason for selling, owner wants
to leave city.

POR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD STRAM ELEVATOR
with 40-horse hower boiler and engine, good 24inch mill, corn sheller, fanning mill, hopper scale, conveyors, shafting, pulleys, belting, and elevator machinery all complete, with 100,000 bushel storage capacity. Situated only a few miles from the City, on the
C. H. & Q. R. H. Will be sold very cheap. Address U
dO, Tribune office.

CREAT BARGAIN—STOCK AND GOOD-WILL OF
grocery story doing a business of \$8,000 a month,
for sale cheap on account of going to leave Chicago,
No. 4 Hanover-st., corner Twenty-third, near Archerav. ADOLPH NEUSITZ.

DARE CHANCE TO GO INTO THE COAL BUSI-

av. ADOLPH NEUSITZ.

PARE CHANCE TO GO INTO THE COAL BUSIRes. The docks formerly occupied by D. Bogle &
Sons for rent and fatures for sale. These docks have a
large established trade. For particulars apply to JOHN
A. BOYD. 133 LaSalle-st.

St. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL BILLIARD AND
sample room to rent; part of fatures for sale.
Corner Washington and Elizabeth-sts. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays - Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO. S, Nos. 198 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all borses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at orivate sale. Washington-st. Ample time given to test all borses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON. AS GOOD AS NEW. for half price. Inquire at 198 Twenty-6th-st.

AN ASSORTMENT OF TRACK SULKIES, SKELE-ton wagons, reniemem's road wagons, at reduced prices. The Novelty Carriage Works, 60 W. Madison-st. ABOT DOWNING COMPANY'S CONCOLID, N.H., Aspress wagons and trucks; a large stock of these standard goods for sale by their agents, PENNOYER & CO., 302 Wabash-av.

POR SALE-SIDE-HAR TOP BUGGIES MADE BY Brewster, New York, Goeling, Cincianati, and our own make; also California buggies, side soring top buggies, phaetons, and other second-hand vehicles, little used, in perfect order, cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 302 Wabash-av.

TOR SALE-ADE-FIRST-CLASS GIRAIN-WAGON.

Wabash-av.

POR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GRAIN-WAGON.
Iron axies, used but little. Inquire of D. C.
LEACH, American Express Barns, on Fourth-av.,
south of Van Buren. st.

SPLENDID PASTURE FOR HORSES AT MY PARM.
Taken out and relumned free; terms iow; 18 miles
from city. Address C. B. EASTON, Decreed, Ill.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES QUIETLY AND LEGALLY OBTAINED for residents of any State in the Union. Personal appearance unnecessary. Fee after decree. Law and Divorce Agency, Box 248, Chicago, III.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; legal everywhere; afficiavits sufficient proof; residence immaterial; fee after decree. R. S. MARVYN. Hoom 5, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, III. S. MARVYN. Room S. 80 Washington-st., Chicago. Ill.
DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED
in every State and Territory for incompatibility.
etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve
year's experience. A. GOODRICH, attorney-st-law,
124 Dearborn-st., Room I.
DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED
for incompatibility, etc.; residence nor personal
presence not necessary; addaytits sumfelent proof; fee
after decree. G. R. Sims, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

A LL KINDS, ASSORTMENT THE LARGEST AND A finest in the city. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money retunded, at GEOHGE P. GORE & CO.'S, 68 and 70 Wabsah-av. CO.S. 68 and 70 Wabaah-av.

POR SALE-GROVER & BAKER, \$15; WHEELER
& Wilson, \$20; lase improved Singer from \$25 to
\$40; Remington, \$25; Wilson, \$28, to pay advances;
money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125
Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

O'R NEW LATE FAMILY SINGER, ONE WHEELER
Sold for want of use. \$422 West Jackson-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

OST-IN A MADISON-ST. CAR. A GERMAN-l sliver vaginal speculum. The returner will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked at 200 State-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

St., Rooms I and 2.

TROMS I and 2.

TROMS I and 2.

TROMS I and 2.

TRAYED — A BAY MARE ABOUT 18 HANDS bigh, 7 years old; has a white spot on forehead and small sore on back; \$5 reward for return to YUUNG & BRO., 1363 State-st.

BEWARD — LOST—ON SATURDAY, A SMALL of 2.

Description of the power of the small spapers of no value except to the owner; the above reward will be paid for the return of the money and papers, or a suitable reward for the papers alone. Address F. H. TARBELL, 340 West Madison-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc. WANTED-A COMPETENT UPHOLSTERY SALES man with a thorough knowledge of shades, lambrequins, etc. Address C 71, Tribune office.

WANTED - TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGEstripers and finishers at northwest corner of Blue
lsland-av. and Hastings-st.
WANTED-PAINTERS ON STEAMER PEERLESS,
laying at foot of Harrison-st., Doolittle & Alout's
dry-duck; wages, \$2 per day. Call between 7 and 8
o'clock to-day.

WANTED-50 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS:
ANDREW 60, BING & CO., 17 North Clark-St. WANTED-RAILROAD LABORERS FOR IOWA and Illinois, one cook, free fare, and farm hands, at 23 west Randolph-st. J. H. SPERBECK & CO., successors to C. V. Snell & Co.

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Miscellameous.

Wanted—Canvassens and Street-Salesmen to sell the new glass-cutter and can-openet combined, the magic platter, and other articles; \$5 ts \$12 a day. C. M. Liftingfon, 48 and 47 Jackson-st.

Wanted—Men; we want to give a courter to have a constant particles; and the consequence of the conseq WANTED-MEN TO SELL FLAT-IRON, POLISH-or and kife-sharpener, and 100 new, fast-selling articles; outsits \$2 to \$20. AMKHICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, Its East Madison-sc., Room 19.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-FOR A GERMAN PAMILY, A GIRL for cooking, washing, and froning; good wages.

MG Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st.

WANTED-HEALTHY WET-NURSE FOR CHILD 2 weeks old. Call at once at office of DR. INGKA-HAM, 200 South Clark-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE charge of children. Call to-day at 1048 Michi-

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN - AND SCANDINAVIAN
girls for private families, hotels, and laundries;
city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S, so Milwaukee-sv. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-SIX YOUNG LADIES TO FORM A statue combination, to go on the road June 28; season of ten weeks; salary liberal. Address E 97, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OP
business experience as clerk in a store; rood
mathematiclan: Is steady, sober, and would make himself generally useful; salary not so much of an object
as permanent position. City references. S.R., 454
Milwankee-av. Milwaukee av.

SiTUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT DERIGION.
Sits: German; 8 years' e-p. rieuce. Good reiesence. Address K 80, Tribune suice.

SiTUATION WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMAN-Minnesota-An extensive anualistance, with her

O Minnesota—An extensive acquaintance with business men throughout the States of Minnesota. Northern lows, and Western Wisconsin, Work on sainty of commission. Best of references in Chicago or Minnesota. Address W. P. O. Box 118, Minnespolis, Minn. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE NURSE OR ATtendant. A young American man who has had several years' experience) (over eight years in last situation) wishes a place as nurse or attendant to an invasid or insane person. Bost of references. Address E. S. BOARDMAN. Chicago P. O.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR Cook in a small private family. Recommendations or the best character. Address I or call at 735 Michiganay. SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL BY A German g.r. Inquire at No. 124 West Randolph-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A PROTESTANT GIRL for general housework. Call Monday at 407 Twenty

Employment Agencies.

GITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF 18 rest-class femals help of all nationalities can be suited at Mrs. LaPitisE's, 3-84 west Madison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OP good Scandinavian and German formale help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukec-av. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-NEW OUTAGON MARBLE-FRONT, 14 rooms, brick barn, large corner lot, shade-trees, etc., 441 Carroll-av.; also, handsome brick house, 10 rooms; Arbor-place between Sheldon-st. and Union Park place, \$25. Hoon 7 Metropolitan Hloost. TO RENT-NEW NINE-ROOM BRICK HOUSES cheap. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washing TO RENT-\$5 PER MONTH, S-ROOM 1%-STORY Cottage and barn, 374 South 15. bey-st., beth sen Order-st. and Folk-st. Owner at 138 South Clark. st.

TO RENT-A TWO-STORY COTTAGE, 146 YIN-cenhes-av, Rent 520 per month. Furniture for sale cheap. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

Suburban,
TO RENT-AT KENWOOD-VERY FINE, FURnished cottage, o rooms and large cellar, gas, and
all onveniences. Desire to sell furniture, which is all
new. Apply or address it, izs. Lazalie-at, hoom 4. TO RENT\_ROOMS. 9

TO RENT - NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen and their wives in the new marnle front building from #10 to \$20 per month. Apply at 416 South State-st. Transients taken. TO RENT-WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, \$2.50 TO \$7 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 304 New nearborn-st., 2 blocks south of Post-Office. TO RENT-SUITES OF FIVE ROOMS EACH, WITH all modern improvements, near Grand Pacine Hotel; Clark-st.; will be rented to respectable families at \$15, \$20, and \$25 per month. Apply in dry goods store, 253 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c

Offices.

To RENT-PART OF AN OFFICE ON FIRST floor on Dearborn and Madisun-sia, cheap to a good party. Address, for three days, F 17, Tribune

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEING NECESSARY. FOR THE CIVIL EYfocts to justify and prove the
Anna Catharina Springer, daughter
Anna Catharina Springer, daughter
Avier Springer and Anna Josenha, from Vienna, and
wife of Jost Antonio Alyes de Carvalho, of Brazit, who
with the name Mme. Adele Alves wentfrom Paris to
Mexico in November, 1885; who with the name
Josephina Basaadona resided in Mexico until November, 1888; who with the name Anna Alyes resided in
Havana until 1871; in New York City until 1872, when
she came to Chicago with the musician Buzzoni as
teacher of music. Anyone knowing effectivational
each of the Same please
communicate with the Hon. H. D. Colvin, Mayor of
the City of Chicago, or the Brazilian Consul General at
New York, during three months from date. Caticano,
May 18, 1878.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, GOLD.

New York, during three months from date. Chicauo, May 18, 1876.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, GOLD dust, &c., at GOLDSMIP'S loan and bullion office, 59 Rast Madison-86.

HAND COAL CHEAP—200 TONS NUT-SIZE HAND COAL CHEAP—200 TONS NUT-SIZE HAND LOG TO Sale cheap; best quality. JOHN A. BOYD, 138 Lassile-st., basement.

HAMLIN BAKER IS HERE TO ONE-NINTH PART Of the estate of Elam Quick, deceased, and for information he can correspond with FANNIE BAKER, Brewster Station, M. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF SIMON EBERLY, who left his home at Mount Joy, Penn., some years ago. It will be to his advantage to make his where shouts known. Any information thankfully received by his relatives. Address BENJAMIN EBERLY, Mount Joy, Penn.

(THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF

hy his relatives. Address BENJAMIN ERERLY, Mount Joy, Penn.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF electhing and miscellaneous goods. Orders promptly attended to. S. ELZAS, 656 State-st.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO PURCHASE T-SHOT FULL nickel-piated revolvers at \$2.50; Evans' rapeating rife. 34 shots in 25 seconds; 66 styles of revolvers; catalogues free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, 60 Dearborn-st., Chicago. III.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO SELL OUR Fings of all Nations on consignment. International Flag Co., 723 Chestnut-st., Fhiladelphia.

5 A DAY TO AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE.

6 To the next three weeks. Call or address WAR-REN BROS., 139 West Washington-st.

PINANCIAL A DYANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Handolph-st. near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Betablished 1884.

A DVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, de., at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office, we hast Malison-st. Cash paid for old gold and silver, de. East Madison-at. Cash paid for old gold and silver, dec.,

CASH ADVANCES ON PIANOS, ORGANS, FURniture, etc. Clean, safe warerooms for storace,
CHICAGO STORAGE & COMMISSION CO., 78 and so
Van Buren, near State-at.

LOANS-ON COLLATERALS, BEAL, ESTATE, OR
other securities. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room is,
131 and 132 LaSaile-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT IN
aums to suit; large first-class loams 74 per cent on
Chicago real estate. E. G. COLLE & CO., 146 Destroor at.
O PER CENT AND 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN
O in sums of \$4,000 and upwards on Cook County propcity. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 185 LaSaile-st.
O PER CENT LOANS-\$5,000 OR OVER TO LOAN-

PER CENT LOANS—85,000 OR OVER TO LOAN
at s per sent on choice city property, and amailor
amounts at 9 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-84.

\$500 \$8-0. \$1,200 OR \$1,000 TO LOAN ON IMproperty. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-84.
\$10.000 as,000 OR OTHER BUMS TO LOAN
TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington-84.

\$10.000 as,000 OR OTHER BUMS TO LOAN
TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington-84.

TO EXCHANGE—50,000 TOWNSHIP BONDS, 18sued by one of the best sounties of a Western State,
for took of goods, Address JANUARY, Tribune office,
WANTED—70 EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF
drugs, 100 scree of unimproved prairie land
worth \$2.00, in Riley County, Kansas, close to City of
Manhattas. Good schools, railroads, vater-poyes,
lest county in the State. Address L. CARTER, Kansas City, Mo.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR CUSTOM AT THE cand of the season, we close out remaining stock without reference to value. We have marked coverage for the chamber suit. Riegant parior and chamber suits, \$50, \$50, \$70, \$100, \$150, worth double to

No reasonable offer refused.

H. T. MARTIN,

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CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE Republican party has now placed its and platform before the people. The sential canvam will be one of the most

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randelph street, between Clark and LaSalle.
Degement of the Union Square Company. "Ferr

Wood's Museum.

Monroe street, between Dearborn and State.
son. "Caste." Evening, "Miriam's Crime!
Peggy firea." Adelphi Theatre.

Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety perfo

SOCIETY MEETINGS

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—You are hereby notified to appea at our Asylum armed and equipped for street paradicular formation of the coronal control of the coronal coro

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Satarday greenbacks were worth 881@881 cents

We recognize an old friend among the telegraph dispatches—a quadrennial visitor which turns up only during Presidential inpaigns: "Set Washington County down for 500 majority for HAYES and WHEELER. Whole troops of such friends will be comi along from this time forth-honest, hearty ces of what the Republicans of th Northwest will do in November. The disnatches said the same thing four, eight, twelve, sixteen years ago; they were true then, and they will prove true again.

Secretary Brisrow will probably leave the leaving Washington Thursday, and, after a brief visit among friends in Louisville, he expects to obtain from a European sojourn of with the Whisky Ring and the adverse political influences that have impeded efforts to punish thieves and collect the revenue. Re-freshed and invigorated by his vacation, he will resume the practice of law at Louisville.

fire. The water supply was shut off for the purpose of repairing the engine, when the fire broke out, and, with a strong southwest wind prevailing, the flames mowed a swath six hundred feet wide and a mile long, destroying about two hundred and fifty houses besides several churches, hotels, the Custom House, Court-House, Post-Office, Consulate. ills, manufactories, etc. The experience of Chicago was also repeated in the resist essness of the fire, solid stone buildings with iron shutters proving to be no more fire-proof than the flimsier brick and wooden

The text of an interesting and curious decision of the Iowa Supreme Court is printed in our columns this morning. The case wa preme Court on a writ of error assigning the refusal of the Court below correctly instruct the jury as to precise moment when a child becomes a human being. Judgment was reversed for this cause,—the Court holding that at the time the injury was inflicted which resulted in death the child had no independent human existence, and hence could not be the sub

Perhaps no higher tribute has been paid to the excellence and formidable character of the ticket nominated at Cincinnati than is found in the admissions of a large number of Southern Democrats, that none of the regular old-line party candidates would have ghost of a chance to succeed against of victory rests in the nomination of some man without Rebel antecedents, sympathies or affiliations, and who can draw off a portion of the Union-soldier support. Such a man they perceive in Gen. Hancock, and they do not hesitate to publicly declare their choice of him above all other candidates to e HANCOCK'S war record, or that he is in any sense a representative Democrat, but they can see no other hope of getting con-

The Chicago produce markets were steadie on Saturday, with moderate activity. Mess pork was 12½@20c per brl higher, closing at \$19.17½@19.20 for July and \$19.37½@14.00 for August. Lard was 124@15c per 100 ths for do short ribs, and 10te for do short clears. Lake freights were steady, at 2tc for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.09 per gallon. Flour was dull and steady.
Wheat closed 1@jc lower, at \$1.043 for Wheat closed \$\psi\_0\text{p}\$ lower, at \$1.04\frac{2}{2}\$ for June and \$1.05 for July. Corn was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ higher, closing at \$46c for June or July. Oats were steady, closing at \$29\frac{2}{2}\$ for June or July. Rye was easier, at \$70\pi 70\frac{1}{2}\$ c. Barley was nearly nominal, at \$7\pi 58c cash and seller June. Hogs were active and steady at Friday's quotations, sales making at \$6.00@ 6.10 for common to prime light, and at \$6.00

were in fair demand and firm, at \$2,50@5.00 for inferior to extra. Received during the week, 17,715 head. Sheep were dull at \$2.25 @4.25 per 100 lbs. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.62\frac{1}{2} in greenbacks at the close.

A new railway connection between Chicago and the seaboard has just been opened up, Halifax being the eastern terminal point. By the completion of the Inter-Colonial Rail-road, which connects with the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central, an all-rail freight route is given from Chicago to Halifax1, 705 miles in length. The increase in distant over the competing routes is compensated for by the fact that Halifax is a day nearer to Europe than any port in the States, and further than that, it is probable that the policy of the Inter-Colonial and Grand Trunk managements will be to fix a freighttariff so low as to compel patronage for the new candidate for the carrying trade of the Northwest. Halifax has fairly taken the field as an important rival of the Atlantic cities, and a letter published this morning will be found to contain much int nformation and gossip concerning the Nov

Vice-President WHERLER that is to be was serenaded Saturday evening by the Republicans of Garrison and Cold Springs, N. Y., and made a short speech expressive of his deep sense of the honor conferred upon him at Cincinnati,—"to be nominated in times like these by the great party which, despite its occasional shortcomings, represents in its fullest extent the intelligence, the patriotism, and the conscience of the country." Mr. WHEELER predicts for Gov. HAYES the support of the entire Republican party, of all shades and opinions, and thereby intimates his sentiments as to the wisdom of the Convention in selecting as its standard-bearer s candidate acceptable to the whole party.

The New York Sun takes precisely the same view,-that Gov. HAYES will receive the votes of every Republican, as well as the votes of many who wear the livery of no party, -and warns the Democratic party that its opponents have put up a ticket that will not bear trifling with, and the strength of which must not be underestimated.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION AND THE

The nomination of HAYES and WHERLER. while it has had the effect of cordially uniting every branch of the Republican party, and presenting greater unity and harmony than has been known in the party since 1869, has also had the effect of demoralizing the whole Democratic party. Under the certain conviction that BLAINE was to be nominated at Cincinnati, the Democrats had already discounted their victory. They had, with more unanimity than generally prevails in that party, prior to the Convention, practically termined who was to be their candidate Assuming BLAINE to be the Republican candidate, the Democrats had strong confidence of obtaining the electoral votes necticut for TILDEN, and hence New England appointed a full TILDEN delegation to St. ouis. The Pacific Coast States, and Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesoa, and New Jersey, with New York and Ma ryland, have also appointed TILDEN delegates. The Southern States had nominally divided their delegates, but those States, including Missouri and Kentucky, were all villing to take TILDEN, who offered them the electoral vote of New York. Pennsylva nia Ohio, and Indiana had alone protested against TILDEN. Illinois, the last of the large States, was to hold the State Convenion this week, and it was arranged to sen a delegation instructed to vote for TILDEN and to vote as a unit. The expectation. amounting to a conviction, was that, as against BLAINE, TILDEN would carry all the thern States, Ohio, Indiana, the Pacific Coast States, Wisconsin, New Jersey, New York, and three of the New England States.

In 1844 Van Buren had a majority of the structed for him. The Whigs, taking it for certain that he would be nominated, and relying upon their means of crushing him before the people, nominated CLAY, and regarded his election as certain. But the Democrats did not nominate Van Buren, the Whig ammu nition was wasted, and CLAY was defeated. All the Democratic preparations for the campaign have been upset by the nomination of Hares instead of Blaine. They find the whole character of the canvass has been changed. Haves will carry all New England. He will carry Ohio. As against Tri-DEN, he will carry Indiana. Carrying Ohio and Indiana in October, the general election will be decided, and hence New York will vote for Hayes in November. The anticipated victory in Ohio and Indiana in October, with its certain effects on New York in November, has taken all the wind out of Til-DEN's sails, and compelled the party to look But, when TILDEN is put aside, what then'

Shall it be HENDEICKS? The nomination of HAYES has extinguished any hope for HENDEICKS in Ohio. It is true, Ohio has THUR-MAN, who will run nearly as well at the East as TILDEN, but HAYES has already beaten THURMAN before the people of Ohio, and will beat him again: and moreover the Democratic party of that State has itself repudiated beaten ALLEN and PENDLETON, and the only other Democrat they have in Ohio is Ewing, whose inflation notions, of course, put him out of the question. There is, therefore, no Ohio Democrat who is available, and no Demo crat from any other State who has the least show in that State. Judge Davis' strength, beyond that of the Democratic vote, is mainly confined to Illinois. In Ohio, he would not control as many votes as either of the men who have already been beaten by HAYES, and in Indiana would add nothing to the regular party vote, especially when the Republican party is led in person by Senator Mosrow. Judge Davis, therefore, is as unavailable to arrest the Democratic defeat in Ohio and Indiana in October as would be PENDLETON. Under these circumstances the candidacy of Henderschaft has been given new prominence. With him, there is a hope that the Democracy would be able to carry Indiana in October, and thus break the disastrous effect of the loss of both States at that time. But what then? The nomination of HENDRICKS would be unsatisfactory to thousands of Democrats in the Eastern States. It is true, he has never taken any decided stand on the financial question, and has been non-commit tal even to the extent of stupidity. This very indecision, however, when contrasted with the clear and explicit views of Gen. HAYES will be fatal to any trimmer with people who are more interested in having honest money

than in any other political question.

The Democrats, therefore, by the nomination of Haves and Wheeles, are placed in a most embarrassing quandary. They must carry New York, New Jersey, and Con-

nectiont, or New York and Indiana, to elect anybody. To nominate TILDEN OF THUR and practically give up the campaign at that time. To nominate Davis is to gain a few votes in Illinois, but to lose Ohio and Indiana in October, and New York in November. To nominate HENDRICES is to possibly save Jersey, and Connecticut in November. In either case a stunning and overwhelming defeat is inevitable. The demoralization is all the more increased because it takes the place of the confidence of victory which rested on the expected nomination of BLAINE. The cracy have no "new men" to fall back upon. Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, the Vice-President of all Tom Scott's railway jobs, has proposed a Mr. Broadhead, of Missouri, who may be satisfactory to Tom Scorr, but wholly unknown to the great commercial interests of the country. If Speaker KERR had any health, he might be somewhat available; but he is out of the question, and the list is York but TILDEN; positively no man in Pennsylvania. Ohio is exhausted. What the Democrats want is a man who can contest Ohio and Indiana, and whose nomination would not be fatal in the Eastern States Mr. BAYARD is a very respectable man, but has not the least local standing in Ohio and Indiana, and there the preliminary, and practically the decisive, battle has to be fought and won.

The Eastern Democrats will probably go to St. Louis resolved to demand TILDEN, and, putting THURMAN OF HENDRICKS On for Vice-President, take the risks of Ohio and Indiana in October, staking the whole game upon New York, without which the Democratic cause is hopeless. The Cincinnati Convention, it will be seen, not only relieved the Republican party from certain defeat, but it has utterly destroyed all the plans of the Democratic party, and left it broken and de-

ILLINOIS IN THE CONVENTION.

won, it is time to be generous. There was as much bitterness felt, and there were as many hard blows given and taken, in the Illinois elegation as in any other part of the battlefield. As a whole, the delegation was a disappointment to itself and to the friends of the gentleman whose particular cause it had undertaken to espouse. Forty votes were promised to the Maine managers from the first and all the time. But when there was failure to deliver this number on the very first ballot, the delegation lost its importance, and the announcement of its vote was received with less enthusiasm than any other. From this time on, SIDNEY SMITH, an uncompromising Bristow man, who refused to e whipped in and wrested the lash from the men who tried to wield it, made so bold and aggressive a fight that he gained rapidly upon he sympathies of his colleagues, and would have had a full half of the delegation with him if there had been a few more ballots. All this weakened the influence of Illinois i

the Convention for the purpose for which it had been organized, and at no time did it as whole fasten the attention of the masses. But there was one man who did honor to the State and rescued it from an inglorious weakness. It was Col. Bon Ingersous of Peoria, who carried off the oratorical laurels of the Convention. This was conceded on all sides. Men like George WILLIAM CURTIS and STEWART L. WOODFORD, of New York, distinguished orators themselves, hastened to pay a tribute to INGERSOLL's genius for eloquence. He gave his speech in which he nominated Blaine all the effect of an extemporaneous utterance by opening it with the hot shot he poured into Mr. Dana, who imnediately preceded him with some injudi-Then he proceeded with an elegance of diction that Mr. CUBTIS could scarcely surpass with his pen in the quiet of his study, overwhelming torrent strength that swept everything before it. His speech was monumental eloquence. It was a pyramidal structure of owering strength and delightful symmetry. It was a rare combination of force and picturesqueness. Now it commanded admiration for its grace, and then carried men off their feet with enthusiasm. Every sentence, every word, every syllable, came forth and bore down with telling effect. His reference to the dry rubbish of the currency question burnished it up into a fascinating brilliancy, and he united resumptionists and inflationists in a common outburst of applause, as he said of resumption and prosperity: " When they come they will come hand in hand; hand in hand through the golden harvest fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles

and the turning wheels; hand in hand past the open furnace doors; hand in hand by the flaming forges; hand in hand by the chimnies filled with eager fire. This money has got to be dug out of the earth. You cannot make it by passing resolutions in a political meeting." All this was for BLANK and counted, too. BLAINE may never be Presilent, but he can challenge any man in the land to point to a eulogy so glowing, and graphic, and irresistibly fascinating as the following, which was interrupted almost at every comma as it fell from Col. INGERSOLL'S

recollection of the Revolution; filled with proud and tender memories of the sacred past; filled with the legends of liberty,—a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountain of enthusiasm; a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in Congress what our soldiers won upon the field; a year in which we call for the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of Re-bellion: a man who, like an intellectual athlete, stood in the arens of debate, challenged all comers, and who up to the present moment is a total stranger to defeat. Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, JAMES G. BLAINE marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen fore-head of every defamer of this country and ma-

ligner of its honor. That speech would have nominated BLAINE had a ballot been taken on the same day it was delivered. There is no doubt about that Even at this distance and at a calm reading it almost carries conviction with it : then it was magnetic, and the crowd could not resist its power. Col. INGERSOLL'S presence and delivery added marvelously to the quence of the eulogy. A round figure, handsomely dressed, with a face shaven as smooth as a priest's, and hair slightly silvered with struggling gray, he had the age and presence to command respect, but all the fire of youth necessary to kindle enthusiasm. At all other times during the proceedings the Convention was divided into BLAINE and anti-BLAINE fac tions. The hall was so seated that the BLAINE men hemmed in the Convention by a great human bastion; the anti-BLAINE fac-So it was that the BLAINE utterances and votes started the huzzas along the

trations exalted the central mass. distinction was palpable throughout the entire proceedings. But when Bos Inges. SOLL had finished his panegyric, it swept the whole body like a tumultuous flood, and the BLAINE men and anti-BLAINE men were united for the only time in common admiration for BLAINE'S eulogist. When INGERSOLL'S time was out, one cold-blooded fellow reminded him of it, but the Convention with one accord put down the interruption, and Incen-soll was permitted to finish without regard to the rule.

The fight at Cincinnati was a family fight nd though THE TRIBUNE and BOB INGERSOLI happened to be on opposite sides for the time, we cannot now withhold a tribute to his eloquence and power, and we rejoice that he belongs to the same family. The voice that did such wonderful work for BLAIN and came so near nominating him must no now be silent in behalf of the Republican party, with such men as HAYES and WHEELER to lead it.

HOPE FOR CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM. There is one plank in the Cincinnati plat orm to which we have not yet had occasion o draw particular attention, but which is one of the most important, practical, and hopeful utterances of the National Republican Convention. We refer to the following:

heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and to consent to ap-pointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these hould not dictate appointments to office. The in-ariable rule for appointments should have refer-nce to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointee, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration re-quires its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of endering faithful service to their country.

This is no empty pro forma enunciation of

the general principles of Civil-Service Reform. It is a positive and practical abandonment of the spoils system. It opposed some of the most active machine men of the Congressional circles who were in the Convention, and it might have proved meaning ess had they been successful in forcing their candidate upon the Convention. As it is, its direct and practical declaration for reforming the public service by discountenancing and discontinuing the pernicious practice of favoritism and personal devoteeism as a rule

or appointments promises real reform. An instance, strongly in point, which llustrates just what the above resolution pledges the Republican party to avoid in the future, occurred not long since in the case of one of the Federal offices in Chicago vacated by death. The gentleman whom the President appointed, at the instance of the head of the department, was one of the leading citizens of Chicago, a man of unimpeachabl integrity, of strong character, and peculiarly vell suited for the position and duties to which he had been assigned by the proper appointing power. But here Congressional nterference was asserted. A Senator of the United States, without being able to urge the smallest objection to the gentleman whom the President had selected took the ground that the appointment should not be onfirmed because he (the Senator) had another candidate on whom he desired to be stow the place. When there was a protest against this Senator's assumption of the ap inting power, he declared that it was sim ply a question whether he had any disposiion of the patronage of Illinois, and that he rould stand or fall by it. It became evident that the Senate would refuse to confirm, be cause other Senators did not know how soon they might want to wield a similar influence, and so the nomination was withdrawn. This enatorial dictation was an outrage, and it was a weakness in the President to yield to it. It was an undisguised invasion of the constitutional rights of the President, which,

hough frequently put in practice, has been rarely asserted so flatly and sustained so The resolution we have quoted could not cover the case more completely if it had een written for that purpose. It define clearly and intelligently the proper distri-bution of the Governmental functions in regard to the civil service among the Executive and the two branches of Congress, and declares pointedly and emphatically this division must be recognized and main-

tained. It goes even further than this. While it properly holds that, where the duties are intimately connected with the policy of the party, men should be chosen who are loyal to its principles, it advises that, in all other cases, the selection be of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country." Thos citizens who have interested themselves in the cause of Civil-Service Reform could scarcely ask a more intelligent and unequivocal enunciation of their principles, and the nomination of a man like Hayes gives the

declaration the force of genuineness and

The Democratic Reformers in Congress have shown another sample of their consistency by abusing the President for asking Congress either to hurry up the appropria-tion bills, or make some temporary arrangements to meet the expenses of carrying on he Government after the first of July. The President only did what was his duty and did it in a respectful manner. We are now within ten days of the end of the fiscal year, and the Democrats, by their outrageous demagogery, have made no provisions for the expenses of the Government. There is, practically, but the present week in which to legislate, because next week the whole Democratic force in Congress will be off to St. Louis to their Convention, and will not be back again until the first of July, when it will be too late. Something must be done immediately, and all that the President has done is to make timely and respectful suggestion to avoid the embarrassment in which the Gov-ernment will find itself if there is a failure to pass the necessary appropriation bills before July 1. All that he has done is to suggest a temporary arrangement for extending the appropriations of the present year, "each appropriation so have passed the corresponding appropriation applicable to the new fiscal year, when all

an imperative suggestion as this, the Democrats show that they are a set of imbeciles who can't comprehend the necessities of the The immense amount of work performed by the telegraph companies in connection with the late National Convention is not realized by the cople. Thursday night last the Western Union

moneys expended under the laws enacted for

this fiscal year shall be deducted from the

corresponding appropriation for the next."
In rebuking the President for making such

daily newspapers in all parts of the country. The Associated Press reports, East and West the same night, amounted to 50,000 words, and over 10,000 private messages were disposed of. The ordinary business was transacted as usual. It was not a favorable day for telegraphing, either, rain-storms in the Northwest causing some trouble. Friday night nearly as man words were sent. A large part of the credit for this admirable work is due to Gen. Anson STAGER, of Chicago, who was on the ground ar actively superintended operations. The Asso-ciated Press reports, which have been universally commended for their accuracy and fullness, were made by reporters of THE CHICAGO TRIB-UNE, under the immediate direction of WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, General Agent of the Western Associated Press. The reportorial corps was composed as follows: F. H. Hall, city editor of THE TRIBUNE; JOHN W. POSTGATE, R. W. RANSOM, JOHN RITCHIE, G. PERCY ENGLISH, all members of THE TRIBUNE city staff. Mr. HALL directed the actual taking of the reports and Mr. SMITH prepared them for transn The workmanlike manner in which every mem ber of the corps discharged his duty may b judged from the fact that the entire report for Thursday, embracing nearly 50,000 words, was in the office of THE TRIBUNE in Chicago by o'clock Thursday night. We do not know o way of reporting and telegraphing.

Hayes' middle name is Burchard. Chicago struck her gait as a summer resort yes

Louisa M. Alcott's works are to be added to the Tauchnitz edition.

Capt. Mayne Reid is alive. It is scarcely necessary to add that he has written a new book. The machine, we presume, has been sent to the shop for repairs. It is not worth mending No trouble about finding rhymes for Hayes; but

The Union Square Company at Hooley's Theatre are selling rapidly.

most of them, when found, are not worth the

Sid Smith talked back to C. B. Farwell, at Cincinnati, and there wasn't much left of Farwell when he was through. The adversaries of Wheeler are merely bringing

out his strong points. They have already proved him to be an anti-subsidy man. Froude, the historian, who has prophesied the future greatness of South Africa, practices what he preaches the sending his son to the Cape to become

one's opponents have not been successful. Any-The New York Sun is watching the career of

James Gordon Bennett "with pride mingled with solicitude." Our solicitude is unmixed with pride or anything else.

and eldest daughter of A. Oakey Hall, was private-ly married last Thursday to Mr. Charles Henry Randolph, of New York City. The man who wore a white vest vesterday be commands our heartiest sympathy and respect. He has a highly-sensitive and well-developed

Mrs. A. T. Stewart is stopping the mouths of those who railed at the parsimony of her dead hus-band, as manifested in his will, by making a num-ber of bequests to local charities, it is presumed according to his instructions privately expressed The Rev. Dr. Withrow, of Indianapolis, felt that God had called him to a higher field of usefuless when he learned that the Park Street Church. Boston, was prepared to give him a salary of \$10,000. His salary at Indianapolis was \$7,000. s preparing for the stage at the Boston School of Oratory. The system of bringing up actors on the bottle has not hitherto been marvelously fruitful of good results. But Parker's *Romeo* is said to be

Cincinnati to advantage. He has the sturdy habit of striking back. As an independent, uninstructed o do harder hitting than his opponent.

Private Dalzell was one of the first stat his country to propose Gov. Hayes for the Presi-lency. He deserves to be made chief of a Bureau self only. Nothing could please him better. contains another article on "The State and the Railroads" by C. F. Adams, Jr., the continuation of Fanny Kemble's "Old Woman's Gossip," "The Campaign and Battle of Gettysburg," by O. O.

Jacques Offenbach writes to the New York papers correcting the impression that the piece en-titled "A Voyage to the Moon" is any respect derived from his "Le Voyage dano la Lune," the cent Parisian success. The former burlesque is dvertised for production by the Kiralfys in Philaork during the coming season.

loward, and other interesting naners

It seems to have escaped public attention, in the It seems to have escaped public attention, in the rash of news from Cincinnati, that a new United States Senator has virtually been chosen by the Legislature of New Hampshire. E. H. Rollins is the man. The Hartford Courant, Springfield Re-The name of Rollins is not synonymous with the catchword of Hayes and Reform.

A New York Sun reporter who saw Mr. Bristow visitor: "It is a very good nomination, and you cannot beat it. But," referring to Blaine's chances have said it before, but I can now say it with per In common with many other newspapers, THE

TREBURE has erred in announcing the death of August Heinrich Petermann, the eminent German geographer. The Dr. Petermann who has died is Julius Heinrich, a distinguished German theologian and Orientalist. The names of the two Petermanns, it will be observed, are almost precisely the same, and the mistake easily arose from this similarity. Dr. Petermann, the geographer, is twenty years younger than the dead Orientalist. He arrived at Baltimore only last Friday, being He arrived at Baltimore only last now on his way to the Centennial.

Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, had been notified that a brass-band would call upon him the night of Hayes' nomination and demand a speech. Thereupon he, to use his own words, "immediately prepared an extemporaneous speech" to be delivered on the interesting occa-sion. The band did not come, but Mr. Halstead, not considering the omission important, dumper his speech into the *Commercial* just the same as it it had been delivered. He expressed his confidence to be satisfied with Hayes. Halstead said furthe essful candidate.

T. W. Higginson sends to the Woman's Journal a kind and apparently just criticism of Anna Dick-nson, the actress and playwright. He finds in her the highest quality of an act er of perfect concentration of faculties in the part assumed; but he misses lower qualities, without which he deems entire success impossible. Chief of these deficiencies is the want of perfect physical flexibility in respect of voice, gesture, and walk, This drawback does not prohibit a success that shall be astonishing in its way, but it prohibits the highes uccess; for it prevents pleasure. Mr. Higginson herefore concludes that Miss Dickinson's acting ras "like a great poem written in bad grammar or

success; for it prevents pleasure. Mr. Higginson therefore concludes that Miss Dickinson's acting was "like a great poem written in bad grammar or misspelt; the higher satisfaction failed for want of the lower."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Pulmer House—D. M. Steele, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. B. Rich, R. E., Hong Kong, China; S. Margora, E. Ytuanto, and Andonio Vasquez, Mexico; G. P. Jefferdy, Bangor; E. A. Parkor, city.... Grand Pacific—P. E. Studebaker, South Bend; Gen. T. R. Crittenden, U. S. Army; J. M. Bean, Postmaster of Milwakee; Judge C. Lynde, Rock Island; G. C. Gentry, Chippewi Herald.... Tremont House—Rose Eytinge, New York; C. R. Thorne, Jr., Union Square Company; the Hon. James Clement, Ann Arbor; Gen. H. H. Landing, U. S. Army; W. McA. Cregier and the Hon. S. C. Wells, New York; Stuart Robson, Union Square (New York) Company....Sherman House—Francis Murphy, Portland, Me.; A. A. Bush, New York; Miss Eate Claxton. New York; Robert Chisholm, Hamilton; J. S. Jennese, Detroit.

RELIGIOUS.

An Eloquent Sermon on "Conversion" and Its Meaning by Prof. Swing.

Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. Fowler---The Life of St. Paul.

Nominating a Ruler"-A Timely Sermon by the Rev. R. D. Sheppard.

Flower Sunday---An Impressive Occasion at the Church of the Redeemer.

CONVERSION. Prof. Swing preached on "Conversion

yesterday morning to a large congregation in McVicker's Theatre. The following is the full

text of the discourse:

The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul. -Pealms, xiz., 7. Let us reflect upon the term "conversion" with the sincere desire to learn some of the ideas with the sincere desire to learn some of the ideas it should bring to our thought. It is a popular word in the language of the pulpit and the whole Church. The truth represented by the word is indeed one of the largest ideas of religion. Upon the literal significance of the term we need spend no time whatever, for it implies simply a change of sentiment such as that he who once loved sin now loves holiness. Such is the simplest import of the word as it stands in the Christian system. Let us pass from the term over into the mer its of the great case. 1. The notion that man should be converted must spring from the fact, or supposed fact, that he is not by nature a holy, sinless creature. The idea that man is not by nature virtuous seems only too well found-ed. One could wish that some of the geographers who are now exploring the surface of the globe might find a tribe where sin is unknown,—a tribe in which deception and crime were not to be found in any shape whatever. One could wish that those who are exhuming stones and tiles all written over with history of Empires long dead might find the annals of some State whose happy people knew no form of sin against man or God. But up to this date the report of the explorer and historian leads always only in one way. tude to the great cities of the past and present ure of man. Man is always a creature of vice History justifies the poetic declaration of the psalmist. "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity." One of the classic philosophers said: "Think not evil comes from without—all sins are in all men." Another said, "Man is torn by passions as by many wild beasts." This deprayity of the uman race is so notorious that time spent in proof of it would be time spent uselessly.

the word "conversion," and thence comes also the untold value of the word. As education is an immense term in a world where the mind i born weak, and as information is a significan idea when man is born ignorant, so conversio is a cardinal doctrine in a world where ma passes from the cradle to wickedness. Whi education is to weakness, what information is t passes from the cradle to wickedness. What education is to weakness, what information is to ignorance, conversion is to the wickedness of the heart. Those who are the friends of education and of information may well add "conversion" to their idols, and thus exhaust their love and care upon a wonderful trinity of ideas or pursuits. Man should undergo three great changes as he passes along through these days,—the one from weakness to strength, called education; one from signorance to light, called information; one from sinful thought and deed to virtuous thought and deed, called conversion.

It is only of the religious change we need think to-day. The hour and the assemblage are in the interests of religion. To find how this change of heart may come is the most significant part of our inquiry. But perhaps we should mark the value of this moral recreation. Its worth is far above the worth of simple education or information, for it is more desirable that man should live in harmony with the laws of right and wrong than that he should be cultured or learned. Without righteousness man is only a savage. There is no beauty that will compare with moral beauty. That is the divine beauty. It is this moral beauty that places Christ above all the names that have been written down upon the rolls of earth. Such is the quality of that conversion whose path we now seek. There must be some paths, some gateways by which this new nature comes to the soul. These paths must be perpetual, lying through all the ages and nations, changing their flowers indeed at be some paths, some gateways by which this new nature comes to the soul. These paths must be perpetual, lying through all the ages and nations, changing their flowers indeed at times, but remaining essentially the same, and always inviting the wanderer's foot. To seek and find these paths will be far easier than for us to walk in them afterward. To find the laws of Nature is always far easier than afterward to obey those laws; and so in religion, it will be a task of little difficulty to find out the ways of conversion, but afterward always to be found in those ways, that is the trial of this career.

In studying this subject you will all err if you cast your eye only upon a revival in our day or in some past day where so many hundreds or thousands are declared to have been born again in an hour, or in a week, or in a season of great interest. The question asked the patient and laborious pastor by the exultant evangelists, "Have you any conversions?" should not discourage him even if he has no such phenomena to record as have followed some other laborer; for the question springs up from the fact that the joyous questioner has made up a definition of conversion from the little horizon around his own feet, and has treated with contempt the long and varied history of religion. To find a definition of conversion, the laws of its presence and absence, it will not answer to rush into the tabernacle of a Spurgeon or a Moody, or even to stand at the Damascus gate where a Saul is falling in the midst of a great light; for the regeneration of the human family will not be explained fully either by the scene around the Saul, or by the turnous about the great preachers of street or the temple. The true conversion may indeed be We are all dependent upon those who have given their minds to some branch of human well-being which we have passed heedlessly by. Should a statesman come and speak to us as to the value of liberty, and home, and country, asking us to rise against a coming foe, how his words would wake us, coming, as they should, from his long-thinking brain and long-impassioned heart to our long-negligent and long-impassioned heart to our long-negligent and long-impassioned heart to our long-negligent and long-sleeping souls. In a moment we feel the influence of his years; perhaps his hair has become white in the long service and study of the State, and we are all citildren at his feet, and desire to march forth as heroes, turning his philosophy into an encampment of troops. Back of all oratory there is the life, the fitness, the differentiation of the speaker. Hence, if a great and tried patriot and statesman should say but little, and that little plainly, the effect would be great. The old history of the speaker and his thene would come into the public soul to render unnecessary the flowers of rhetoric. In the theory of the pulpit there reposes in it such peculiar power. The preacher is supposed to possess education; he is supposed to have studied the Scripture; he is supposed to have seen heaven's happiness and to have heard the sigh of the lost; he is supposed to have seen heaven's happiness and to have heard the sigh of the lost; he is supposed to have seen heaven's happiness and to have heard the sigh of the lost; he is suppo initist of a great light; for the regeneration of the human family will not be explained fully either by the scene around the Saul, or by the throng about the great preachers of street or the temple. The true conversion may indeed be present in these scenes so different and so far apart, but the word passes out from those times and places, and accepts of new conditions. You can no more find the full definition of conversion by reading the history of our Moody and Sankey than you can learn all about liberty by seeing one patriot or by hearing the guns of one battle-field. The change of heart has all places for its own, and all manners too. If it had been unknown until Paul preached, or until Savonarola or Luther thundered, or until Whitfield and Wesley came along, then should we sit down by these agents and find the ordained path of the new heart. But these scenes are not wide enough to serve as the basis of a definition, for something must have converted Abel, and Enoch, and Abraham, and Daniel, long, long ago, and something must have converted Job, and made his heart fruitful of divine words fit for all times. All those holy ones, too, of the seventeenth century came to their newness of life, not by any revival agencies so valuable and so popular now. The lofty Catholics around Fenelon, and the lofty Protestants around Robert Hall and Chalmers, reached their height of piety, not by the steps which for the most part we now see reaching from earth toward beaven. In the Episcopal Church, that gave us Bishop Heber and Bishop McIlvain, and that keeps the world happy in its Tyngs, and Potters, and Stanleys, there never is any external demonstration, never any rising to be prayed for. The phenomena of conversion are therefore multiform, and that only will be a valuable definition which shall furnan a path for the days of Abraham, and to conversion are therefore multiform, and that only will be a valuable definition which shall furnan a path for the days of Abraham, and to the days of the modern camp-meeting and the t

yield a very wide definition. It must make room for a variety of men, and times, and places.

In what is called a "change of heart," let us declare as a first element the Holy Spirit. The God who made the mind of man is everywhere present to help it in every hour of need. Hence, the Psalmist prayed, "Create within me a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within me." All through the Bible the doctrine of a new creation runs. The meaning of worship, the deepest significance of it, is to be found in its assumption that the Holy Spirit may, and will, and does come into the human soul to help it away from sin. God did not make His universe and then desert it. Its action is not the action of a machine, but of a mind. God is in the world,—the spring of its life. Hence the heart that seeks finds, the door at which man knocks opens; seeking God, man finds Him. Enoch walked with God, and drew from that communion a new spiritual life, and at Pentecost thousands were in the Divine presence, and carried away from that meeting

an impulse not of earth, but of Heaven. We assume thus a divine element in this change of the heart; but as all the movement of God are beyond analysis, we pass from this part of the inquiry to the human side of the field. And it is upon the human side of salvation man should exhaust most of he labor and thought. Had the human family spent upon its own duty the time and study and labor it has given to hopeless inquiry about the methods and works of Deity, it would be rich now in government and education, and moral-

labor it has given to hopeless inquiry about the methods and works of Deity, it would be rich now in government and education, and morals and religion. Had it followed Christ instead of discussing the Trinity, had it used its liberty instead of discussing fate and free will, had it sought a holy life instead of a profound the stead of discussing fate and free will, had it sought a holy life instead of a profound the ology, had it contemplated God from the harvest-field or school-house, rather than from the gloomy convent, the earth to-day would be full of results in the shape of a noble manhood. But, unfortunately, our fathers studied the incomprehensible, and in the effort to discover God's business omitted their own. Let us not repeat this folly, but, assuming that God is man's helper in "conversion," let us look at the human side of the change.

1. "The law of the Lord is perfect in converting the soul." So the inspired writer declares. Casting itself into that law from infancy, or in the after life, the heart finds that path beautiful, and learns to hate the ways of sin. Hence there have been always, and there still are, ten of thousands of Christian men and women who were so taught the law of God all through childhood that their souls became shaped to its beauty. It was "perfect converting their soul." "Tis education forms the common mind, and out of the early training of the Scotch Church, and the Episcopal Church, and the Catholic Church, in its better days, there came a company of Christians whom hatred of sin and love of virtue equal any such hate and such love to be found in our generation. The law of the Lord has been enlarged since the book of the Psalms was composed. That "law" now includes the guspelot the New Testament, and hence lies before the heart in a still more wonderful perfection. Reared in the midst of this law, which is so comprehensive that it embraces every duty and every kindness, and every hope and every duty and every kindness, and every hope and every face. Reared in the midst of this law, which is so comprehensive that it embraces every duty and every kindness, and every hope and every grace, so vast that it includes the creation of the world and the death of Christ, the heart comes to manhood or womanhood converted. The conversion did not spring up in a day or a week, but came slowly along like the strength comes to the oak, or the ripe fruit to the orchard. Of all the human means of conversion, this passing of childhood amid the moral beauty of God's law is perhaps the most powerful. Had not the homes of the past taught an imperfect law of God, had they not too often taught the young heart as religion principles not divine, not even human, had the perfection of God's rightcousness and love lay around the childhood of former generations, there would be on earth to-day a wonderful ligion principles not divine, not even human, had the perfection of God's rightecusness and love lay around the childhood of former generations, there would be on earth to-day a wonderful multitude of hearts that had been transformed in early life. Even as the counsel of God was held and taught imperfectly, and often falsely, yet more souls have been "saved" in the religious homes of the past than can be called out from the world in all the great revival meetings of our latter days. It is well these revivals are coming to the aid of the Church; but, be they ever so popular and long-lasting, it doe not seem possible that they can ever convert at many minds, or convert them so well, as can those homes where the world of religion shine evenly and beautifully all over life's early years. Give us homes where the world of religion shine evenly and beautifully all over life's early years. Give us homes where the world of religion shine evenly and beautifully all come as it seldom comes in the special and transient excitement of the revival. Of all tabernacles of revival, perhaps home is the best.

2. A second means of conversion may be found in the pulpit,—not second, perhaps, in the order of excellence, but simply in the order of our remarks. There is no measurement by which one may learn whether the pulpit is more influential than the religious book or the Sunday or the soig. As no science can determine which is the more beautiful, sunrise or sunset, or which is the more impressive, the ocean's noise or the ocean's silence, so there will never come any chemistry that will tell you and me what comparative power the Christian pulpit may possess. And it matters not. We do not

counted only at the grave or in the day. These conditions called faith a sion and religion are measurements o. know nothing about them except by the nal phenomena. To call a wicked maverted man because he once joined siy, would be like calling a man a muonce declared his fondness for muscalling him a philosopher who once acmeeting of an academy of science and painter is not known by his profession, his canvas with his colors all on it. An econvert is to be known by himself a friends only by the purity of his life. In view of the fact that this world ir passing over from wickedness to plet convert is to the parity of his life. In view of the fact that this world ir passing over from wickedness to plet. Holy Spirit is an omnipresent agen change, and that all the earth has be the influences that lead the heart from worship, how evident it becomes that in m heathen land there have been regenerated; children of God moving onward to hthrough twilight. As the love of Christ if world was so vast that He did not ask tions unblest with His coming to gath in their faith, but permitted them faithfulness to the Infinite, so the "co of Christianity is as broad and tenefaith, and many have been the heart verted to God in the old empires of earthe tomb of a Pharach at Thebes graved three thousand years ago words: "I lived in truth my soul with instile. What I did for in peace, and how I loved God, God and myell know." Many, many are the prool in all lands and times of earth's histor soul of the sinful has been wont to go converted by the Holy Spirit and save In Christ this salvation arose in its ful God and the Spirit came nearer to mose to new power, and, as it were, naborn to God in a day. The law of the powerful in David's are, re-enforced the sermons and in the thrilling he Christ, and faith came forth with a mo God, and conversion came forth with the of a mighty wind. Oh, my friends, gree be our guilt and great our punishment if a world as this, full of the Son and the we shall pass on and away without havir changed into the image of God. noise or the ocean's silence, so there will never come any chemistry that will tell you and me what comparative power the Christian pulpid may possess. And it matters not. We do not care if the painters never learn whether the morning or the evening is the more charming. The pulpit stands simply as a valuable fact. Its part in the transformation of man is absolute and important. Conversion may be an instantaneous result, or it may be the slow outcome of a score of years. Sometimes the pulpit, when it is full of the fervid eloquence of a Robert Hall or a Whitefield, carries the sluggish will by storm, and the heart stands amazed that it so long had haited between two opinions. The pulpit is founded upon the simplest law of society. It springs simply from the division of labor. As the world is too large for each single mind, it is divided up, and each mind selects a part. The merchant says to the poet: "I will deal in food and clothing if you will compose a book for my family at home." We all say to the calm, reflective mind: "If you will study the principles of equity, and will enact and practice at the law, we will attend to the agriculture and the commerce." Then society discovers that there are pleasing sounds in nature, and it sets apart some being with fine perceptive faculties to look after the tones of the universe; and after a while in comes the musician with his report in the shapes of organs, harps, planos, and singers, and solos, quartettes, and choruses. In its long march society found that the hope and fear of a future life, the being of God, the fact and quality of Christ, were all a wonderful department of inquiry and experience, a strange fountain of joor sorrow; and it said to this man and that, if you will give your life to the study of this SAINT PAUL. BACCALAUREATE SERMON AT EVANS REV. OR. FOWLER.

President Fowler, of the Northwes versity, yesterday morning delivered the a baccalaureate sermon to the graduating of the First Methodist Church, Evanston, the

generate man, it must be confessed to handmaid of Grace. To the educated mi becomes odieus. An educated manhoo cards vice. Hence in the Roman and days, when there was little light of religions of the Gospel, thousands of men any en became morally beautiful by the power tellectual development alone. It would feult in the gallery of history to find piet purer men than Plutarch, Cicero, Virg Tactus. Learning and reflection helped sway from sin, carried them up into an phere very much akin to the atmosphere ligion. In education you thus perceive a power. If it cannot lead society into the life, it can entice it at least to the door of temple, where the car can catch the ramusic and can hear the voices that speak the near-by eternity.

To education add also the influence of sorrow; add the deaths of our childre friends: the breaking up of the home circ great array of disasppointments that followart; then to these add the constant an of the grave and the meditation it awake each heart in its lonely hours; and in all experiences you find the strange chemical dissolves the rocky heart and makes it at loving worshiper. In the midst of a hinfluences the spirit moves and carries new creation of the soul. As God comes sense through the external world, falling around us in the light, whispering to us rephyr, calling to us in the thunder, among us in the incarnation, so in the sion of the heart the Spirit comes by the quence of the pulpit, or by the higher th of education, or by the help of the solitude, or in the black robes of our in the great shadow of coming den threads are woven together to make for or be of piety.

Theologians make a distinction between

in the great shadow of coming dea threads are woven together to make for a robe of piety.

Theologians make a distinction between version and sanctification. They for part declare that conversion is the moment; sanctification the subsequent. The distinction does not seem well 'has worked great injury. It has operated to look backto some hour in found Christ. Instead of toiling to righteousness, they gather their virtue unemory or in an old church-roll. So these persons will in the present violate law of the decalogue, and will all the whabout in a sancity that is not actual, but toric. It would seem better far to abolit theological discrimination here and expan word conversion until it should cover a days of the soul. We are not converted sense if we still love sin and practice geneanness of life. Instead of looking be some far-off year when we found religion would better call the past a failure, and wift there remains enough of life to us in to find the pearl of great price. Looking for our religion twenty years is too muclooking back twenty years to find our he in business or our ability to read or "Converts" cannot be counted at the clo meeting or in the inquiry-room. They ecounted only at the grave or in the day. These conditions called faith a sion and religion are measurements o.

standing the uncertain weather. Fol the sermon.

But the Lord said unto him, Go thy w
is a chosen vessel unto Me, to bear My
fore the Gentiles and Kings, and the chil
lsrael. Israel.

For I will show him how great things, he suffer for My name's sake. —Acts ix., 15-16. God's great teachers are great ev great men. These are inseparable in thistory. Whenever the good cause forward, and a new era is inaugurated society, you are sure to find some armed with the best weapons of his a at the head of advancing columns, a

room for the new erangel. When such as comes fully into the world the race down on its knees before him, and, list to his words, learns the secret. God has commissioned him to yeal. These revelations are the principles that make up the warp of so These leaders form the word of society. are essential to its unity and comp They are the bonds of federation bet mote ages and widely-separated peoples. heres in their greatness to belong to all and all races. Toussaint L'Ouverture dungeon, appealing to the old Napoleon and all races. Toussaint L'Ouverture dungeon, appealing to the old Napoleon ever memorable words, "The greatest Blacks to the greatest of the Whites," in the judgment of mankind on the same with his captor. For history is unable t tinguish between that dungeon in the Alt that prison island under the equator, alike, in spite of their keepers, belong to the This law holds with greater certainty conce the great men whose lives have been exp for the good of their kind. Foremost all the worthies of the past stands St. None stand before him. But for Mose Abraham he would stand in the solitude greatness, a magnificent figure creating

for the good of their kind. Foremost all the worthies of the past stands St. None stand before him. But for Mose Abraham he would stand in the solitude greatness, a magnificent figure creating God the universal Church for the one brood of mankind. This life-work occupies space in the religious and literary work that of any other man.

The census history of Paul is as uncert it is unimportant. The history which he is what we have to do with, and it is as cert the early development of the Church itsel is still a matter of some interest to about when he lived and where he labored is believed to have been born in the yet have begun his life with the Christian He was converted in 37 or 33, made his Apostolic visit to Jerusalem in 40 or 41. next seventeen years, the vigor of his mat was occupied with his three famous missi journeys, planting Christianity in Asia and 1 rope, and his long stays at Antioch, at Co and at Ephesus. In the autumn of 58 harrested at Jerusalem and taken to Cæsar be examined before Felix. He was con there for two years. In the spring of 61 hrived in Rome, where he lived a prisoner own hired house for two years, which is the view we have of him. The Pastoral Ephedicate that he lived till 67 or 68, when hands of Nero's minions he offered his bid the seed of a thousand martyrdoms. It he census history of St. Paul. But wh want is that living epistle of his life, whill flumined so many centuries, been the tof so many milions, and is the inheritas so many races.

Paul was put up on a grand scale Providence superintended his education as make him a full man. Though a Hebrew Hebrews, he was born in Tarsus,—no mea Conybeare shows that Tarsus was well for his training. Strabo tells us that, that relates to philosophy and geducation, it was even more brated than Athens or Alexandria. the Greek language was spoken in its and philosophy was studied and taught its subtleties and refinements, furnishing advantage for the development of that power which was destined to batter so fea at the middle wall of part

Con the wharves of the Cyndus, which

an impulse not assume that a divine element in this change of the heart; of God are but as all the movement of God are but as all the movement of God are side of the field. And it is upon the human saide of the field. And it is upon the human saide of salvation man should exhaust most of his labor and thought. Had the human family spen upon its own duty the time and study and labor its has given to hopeless inquiry about the methods and works of Deity, it would be rich now in government and education, and meals and religion. Had it followed Christ instead of discussing the Trimity, had it used its liberty instead of discussing fate and free-will, had it sought a holy life instead of a profound the ology, had it contemplated God from the harvest-field or school-house, rather than from the gloomy convent, the earth to-day would be full of results in the shape of a noble manhood. But, unfortunately, our fathers studied the incomprehensible, and in the effort to discover God's business omitted their own. Let us not repeat this folly, but, assuming that God is mann's helper in "conversion," let us look at the human side of the change.

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collection of the service of the ser

Provisions Stronger---Wheat Easier--Free Exportation of Corn.

The Produce Markets Steady and Moderately Active.

## FINANCIAL.

The loan market has been barren of any new or interesting developments. Loans have been in light demand. The currency movement to the country has come to a standstill, but the clearings of the banks have been large, and this has been considered indicative of increased transactions in business. There is noticeable in almost all departments of business a firmer tone, and a more cheerful view of the future than has hitherto prevailed since the panic. The impression is deepening that since the panic. The impression is deepening that the times are on the mend, and that the presen season is the last of the dull ones that have plagued

cent to regular customers. Desirable outside bor-rowers can secure street rates.
On the street rates are 6@12 per cent. There is a lack of good negotiable paper.
New York exchange was sold between banks at 25c per \$1,000 discount.
The country movement of currency has fallen almost to nothing.

Imost to nothing.

The clearings of the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Clearing-

8 342,595. 347,538. 813,740. 844,787. 379,055. 275,078. THE FAILURES ABBOAD. 2,794, 197.01

The recent heavy failures abroad in the Irish and Scotch linen and yarn trades will have little effect in this country except to cheapen the commodities invoiced to American buyers.

THE MONETARY STANDARD.

On the question of the monetary standard, a Paris correspondent of the Independence Beige mentions a rumor, which, if confirmed, is of some interest. The writer affirms that the departments of finance at Vienna, Rome, and St. Petersburg, as well as in aris, are beginning to be seriously preoccupied rith the necessity for an understanding on that ubject. Notes have been exchanged between hem: England and Germany are to be consulted, and there is already reason to believe that a confer-ence will be held, at Vienna probably, during the

The following new bank organized and authorized commence business, is officially reported to the mptroller of the Currency:
394. Farmers' National Bank of Pennsburg. Pa. stherized capital, \$100,000; paid-in capital, \$50,000. Blam P. Red. President; A. F. Day, Cashler. Aurized to commence business May 31, 1876.

SURRENDER OF BANK CIRCULATION. rular decrease since, it is said that the banks were at that time particularly pressed, and were forced to realize on their bonds. Doubtless this is true in many instances. Whenever a bank was pressed for ready money, it could deposit with the Treasurer \$00,000 in legal-tenders, surrender circulation to that amount, withdraw \$100,000 in bonds, sell them for \$120,000, more or less, and realize \$30,000 by the transaction. They view of the case ignores, however, the fact that the banks generally found it impossible to loan safely and profitably all the currency they had at command. From \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 have been lying idle; many millions more have whole had needed money, the case would have been different; in point of fact, millions were lying idle, for want of which, it is supposed, over \$6,000,000 of bonds were withdrawn and sold during the month of March. So far as this explantion properly applies, it indicates that certain banks, not few in number, were in need, not of a temporary loan, or to sustain customers, but to get rid of old accounts, pay old debts, and settle up losing transactions. In short, in such cases, the extrement of circulation was really a piocess of figuidation.—The Public, June 15.

squidation.—The Public, June 15.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

There is not much to be said about the stock market for the past week. The most enlightened person in stock matters could scarcely give an intelligible diagnosis of its points of interest. As "still waters run deep," there may be more strength underlying the sluggish movements in the took market than the usual observer has any idea of. Its vicinsitudes have partaken much of the sharacter of the summer season in California. A the recise times have partaken much of the rharacter of the summer season in California. A little moisture in the morning spread over its surace, whether it came from the fogs of inside manipulators or the gentle dews of the one-horse spe rator, would cause prices to wear a vigorous outlook. Every attempt to get enthusiasm up to a sticking point proved abortive. There was no end of trying to agitate the duil sea of speculation by brokers and a few of the daily dabblers, but all their efforts could only succeed in producing a ripple here and there.—Alta California June 11.

The Bulletin of the 0th says:

As an evidence of the extreme duliness in the mining-share market, we may state that the whole Washoe list was called at the San Francisco Board this morning in less than an hour and the only changes worth mentioning embrace an advance of \$2 in Alpha and Yellow Jacket, and \$1 in Ophir. The bonants stocks remain where they have been all this week.

MASSACHUSETTR BAVINGS BANKS REDUCING INTEREST.

The Springfield Republican announces that the Massachusetts savings banks are gradually yielding their dividends to 5 per cent a year. It says:

The maintenance of 7 per cent interest on their loans, added to the inactivity in all sorts of business, in a processing their minimum behaviors and unless they are received in the reduced dividends of 5 per cent, their depositors. Their choice loans are being seduced away from them by private capitalists or outside organizations, and even at the reduced dividends of 5 per cent, their depositors find not temptation to withdraw their deposits.

Gold was 11261124.

do temptation to withdraw their depositors GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 112@112%. Greenbacks were 80%@88% cents on the dollar

	United States 5-20s of '65	11614
-	8-20s of '67—January and July	12354
	10-40	11004
	United States new 5s of '81	11754
	United States currency &s, ex. int 125)	****
	CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.	
	Bid.	Asked,
-	Chicago City 7 9 ct. bonds104	*105
	Chicago City 7 F ct. sewerage	*105
_	Cook County 7 P ct. bonds (short) 104	*105
	Cook County 7 w ct. bonds (long) *105M	*100%
	West Park 7 P ct. bonds	907
	North Chicago 7 & ct. bonds (Lincoln	
	Park)	*95
•	*And interest.	
	LOCAL STOCKS.	
	Bid.	Asked.
1	First National 17716	Askea,
-	Third National	1:20
_	Fifth National 90214	****
	Corn Exchange National 275	****
	Merchants' National	****
	Commercial National	175
	National Bank of Illinois 111	****
	German National	122
	Home National.,	9536
	Central Kational	90
	Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. 157	*222
•	Hide and Leather	100
	City Railway, South Side	****
	lifinois Trust and Savings	****
	City Railway West Side, # 9 cent cert. 10314	*105
9	City Ballway, North Side 122	****
	Traders' Insurance Company 127	100

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRW YORK.

New York, June 17.—Gold opened at 112% and slowed at 112%. Borrowing rates flat to 1 per cent. Governments dull and strong.

Railroad bonds generally firm.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

The stock market opened generally weaker, the inception being some Western shares. There was break in New Jerrey Central from 70 to 76% regilar, and to 75 seller sixty, hased on rumors of passing the dividend. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined from 107% to 106. This fresh weakness in coal reads had some influence on the general market, and as the day advanced there was a cecline of % to % from the early quotations.

Rock Island, however, rose to 100. In the closing bour Western shares were firm, while the remainder of the list was steady. The market closed full but firm.

2. 100 Rock Island. 14,000 St. Paula, 28,300 Lake Shore, and 2,600 Toledo & Wabash.  Money market easy at 26,24; prime mercantile paper, 34,65%; castoms receipts, \$203,000.  The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$11,000; clearings, \$17,000,000.  Shipments of specie to-day, \$435,000, including \$150,000 in gold coin; the remainder in gold and silver bars.  Dry-goods imports for the week, \$713,000.  Sterling, sixty days, 487,46487%; demand, 4894,6489 M.  The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$2,508,600; specie, decrease, \$410,900; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,900,000; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$103,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,464,625.  Coupona, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,464,625.  Coupona, \$3,100,000; specie, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,464,625.  Coupona, \$41,100,100; specie, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,464,625.  Coupona, \$41,100,100; specie, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,464,625.  Coupona, \$41,100; specie, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,464,255.  Coupona, \$41,100; specie, decrease, \$160,00; specie, decrease, \$		100 Rock Island, 14,000 St. Pauls, 98, 900 Lake
Money market easy at 26224; prime mercantile paper, 35,2654; caustoms receipts, \$203, 000.  The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$11,000; clearings, \$17,000,000.  Shipments of specie to-day, \$435, 000, including \$150,000 in gold coin; the remainder in gold and silver bars.  Dry-goods imports for the week, \$715,000.  Sterling, sixty daya, 4874,64874; demand, 4804,64804.  The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$410,000; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$140,900; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$140,900; clegal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$103,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,404,25.  Coupons, \$61, 12254   New Sec. 11746 Coupons, \$65, 116, 10-40s, resp. 11746 Coupons, \$65, 116, 10-40s, resp. 11746 Coupons, \$65, 116, 10-40s, resp. 11856 Coupons, \$65, 116, 10-40s,	8	ore, and 2,000 Toledo & Wabash.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$11,000; clearings, \$17,000,000. Shipments of specie to-day, \$435,000, including \$150,000 in gold coin; the remainder in gold and silver bars.  Dry.goods imports for the week, \$713,000. Sterling, sixty daya, 4874,64874; demand, 4894,64894.  The weekly bank statement is as follows: Lona, 6894,64894.  The weekly bank statement is as follows: Lona, 6804,64894.  The weekly bank statement is as follows: Lona, 6804,64894.  The weekly bank statement is as follows: Lona, 700; reserve, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,288,500; circulation, decrease, \$410,900; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,288,500; circulation, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,446,425.  Goupons, \$81. 12384, New \$6. 1118, New 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100		Money market easy at 2024; prime mercantile
elearings, \$17,000,000.  Shipments of specie to-day, \$435,000, including \$150,000 in gold coin; the remainder in gold and silver bars.  Dry-goods imports for the week; \$715,000.  Sterling, sixty days, 487%4487%; demand, 48044489%.  The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$2,508,600; specie, decrease, \$410,000; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,446,225.  Coupons, \$1. 1236, 1446,225.  Coupons, \$1. 1236, 1446,225.  Coupons, \$65, 118, 10-40s, coupons, 117%, 118, 10-40s, coupons, 117%, 118, 10-40s, coupons, 118, 119%, 11	D	per. 34 054 : customs receipts, \$203,000.
elearings, \$17,000,000.  Shipments of specie to-day, \$435,000, including \$150,000 in gold coin; the remainder in gold and silver bars.  Dry-goods imports for the week; \$715,000.  Sterling, sixty days, 487%4487%; demand, 48044489%.  The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$2,508,600; specie, decrease, \$410,000; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,446,225.  Coupons, \$1. 1236, 1446,225.  Coupons, \$1. 1236, 1446,225.  Coupons, \$65, 118, 10-40s, coupons, 117%, 118, 10-40s, coupons, 117%, 118, 10-40s, coupons, 118, 119%, 11	м	he Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$11,000;
\$150,000 in gold coin; the remainder in gold and silver bars.  Dry-goods imports for the week, \$715,000.  Sterling, sixty daya, 4874,64874; demand, 4804,64804.  The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$2,508,000; specie, decrease, \$410,000; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,446,425.  Coupons, *6. 118, 10.40a, reg. 118, New 5a. 11776, Coupons, *6. 118, 10.40a, reg. 118, New 5a. 11776, Coupons, *6. 118, 10.40a, reg. 118, New 5a. 11776, Coupons, *67. 12394; Currencies	el	arings, \$17,000,000.
silver bars.  Dry-goods imports for the week, \$713,000. Storling, sixty days, \$87%,6487%; demand, \$89%,6487%; demand, \$90%,600; specie, decrease, \$140,000; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$1,200,200; deposits, decrease, \$1,300,200; decr		shipments of specie to-day, \$435,000, including
Dry-goods imports for the week, \$718, 000. Sterling, sixty daya, 487% 487%; demand, 4894 64894.  The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$2,508,600; specie, decrease, \$410,000; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$100,700; reserve, increase, \$1,446,255.  Coupons, 91. 1236; loader and the second sec		
Sterling, sixty days, 487% 6487%; demand, 489% 6489%.  The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$2, 508, 500; specie, decrease, \$410,000; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2, 508, 500; circulation, decrease, \$163, 700; renerve, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2, 228, 500; circulation, decrease, \$163, 700; renerve, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$1,226 legal, decrease, \$1,2		
The week y bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$2,508,600; specie, decrease, \$410,900; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$163,700; renerve, increase, \$1,446,225.   Coupons, estatement is as follows: Loans, 200, 200; deposits, decrease, \$163,700; renerve, increase, \$1,446,225.   Coupons, estatement is as follows: \$170, 200, 200; deposits, decrease, \$163, 200, 200; deposits, estatement is as follows: \$170, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 2		bry-goods imports for the week, \$718,000.
The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$2,508,600; specie, decrease, \$410,900; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,446,425.  Coupona, \$1. 122, 146,425.  Coupona, \$2. 123, 146,462,25.  Coupona, \$2. 123, 16, 10, 408, reg. 113, 10,		derling, alxly days, 487% 6487%; demand,
decrease, \$2,508,600; specie, decrease, \$410,900; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, decrease, \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$163,-700; reserve, increase, \$1,446,425.		The week in bank statement to an follows: Losne
legal-tenders, increase, \$1, 300, 200; deposits, decrease, \$2, 228, 500; circulation, decrease, \$163, 700; reserve, increase, \$1, 446, 255, 700; reserve, increase, \$1, 446, 255, 200; deposits, decrease, \$1, 446, 255, 200; deposits, 200; deposit	a	crosse \$2 508 800; specie decrease \$410 900;
Top	le	al-tenders, increase, \$1,300,200; deposits, de-
Tools   Tool	61	ase. \$2,228,500; circulation, decrease, \$163, -
Coupons	70	); reserve, increase, \$1,446,425.
Coupons   Si   1236   New Se   1178		
Western Union	C	upons, '8112356   New 5s
Western Union	0	19016, 10-408, reg
Western Union	8	1234 Currencies
United States Express 72 New York Central 1074 Chicago & Alton 1074 Chicago & Chicago & Chicago & Chicago C	C	apons, '68124
United States Express 72 New York Central 1074 Chicago & Alton 1074 Chicago & Chicago & Chicago & Chicago C	1	STOCKS.
United States Express 72 New York Central 1074 Chicago & Alton 1074 Chicago & Chicago & Chicago & Chicago C	M	stern Union 6814 New Jersey Central. 7714
United States Express 72 New York Central 1074 New York Central 1074 Frie. 138 Frie	8	ickellyer pfd 18   St. Paul
United States Express 72 New York Central 1074 Chicago & Alton 1074 Chicago & Chicago & Chicago & Chicago C	P	cific Mail 24%   St. Paul pfd 71%
United States Express 72 New York Central 1074 New York Central 1074 Frie. 138 Frie	M	riposs
United States Express 72 New York Central 1074 New York Central 1074 Frie. 138 Frie	A	ams Express 100   Fort Wayne 1029
United States Express 72 New York Central 1074 Chicago & Alton 1074 Chicago & Chicago & Chicago & Chicago C	Ñ	ils-Fargo 80%   Terre Haute 6
D. P. stock	A	herican Express 58   Terre Haute prd 14
D. P. stock		W York Central 10754   Chicago & Alton pfd. 108
D. P. Stock	- 86	0 13N O. 4 N
D. P. Stock	E	e pfd19 Del., L. & W1084
D. P. Stock	셨	riem pfd
D. P. Stock	M	higan Central 47%   Atlantic & Pacific pfd. 216
Lake Shore   S5   Hannfina & St. Joe   134	P	ama 136 Indiana Central 4
Illinois Jen tral. 97   Central Pacific bonds. 108%   Cleveland & Pittaburg 264   Inlon Pacific bonds. 108%   Northwestern et 224   U. Pac. land-grant. 100%   Northwestern ptd. 644   U. Pac. sinking-fund. 80%   C. C. & I. 45%   Pac. sinking-fund. 80%   Tennessee 68, old. 44%   Virginia. 98%   Virginia new 27   PORRIGN.	Ų.	re Shore 85 Hannibal & St. Joe 1346
Tennessee 6s, old. 4454 Virginia, old. 28 Tennessee 6s, new 4354 Missouri 10734 Virginia new 27 PORRIGN.	iii	nois Jea tral 97   Central Pacific bonds. 108%
Tennessee 6s, old. 4454 Virginia, old. 28 Tennessee 6s, new 4354 Missouri 10734 Virginia new 27 PORRIGN.	CI	veland & Pittsburg 9214   Union Pacific bonds. 105%
Tennessee 6s, old. 4454 Virginia, old. 28 Tennessee 6s, new 4354 Missouri 10734 Virginia new 27 PORRIGN.	6	thwestern 4254 U. Pac. land-grant10056
Tennessee 6s, old. 44% Virginia. old. 28 Tennessee 6s, new. 43% Missouri. 107% Virginia new. 27 FORRIGN.	C	C., C. & L 45%
	-	STATE BONDS.
	T	incasee 6s, old 445   Virginia. old 28
	T	nessee 68, new 43% Missouri
		PORRIGN.

Consols for money and account, 94 7-16.

'65s, 105½; '67s, 108½; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; preferred, 19.

Paris, June 17.—Rentes, 105f, 90c, Frankfourt, June 17.—New 5s, 102.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

	Receipts.		Shipm	ients.
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
lour, bris	10,924	4,487	9,300	6, 210
Wheat, bu	110,610	38,000	95,018	165, 846
orn, bu	152,062	98, 500	307, 803	112,716
Dats, bu	79, 746	45, 220	99, 424	13,517
tye, bu	4,720		25,000	350
sariey, bu	4,040	1,200	400	816
. seed, Ibs	59, 784	22,990	232, 620	30,710
. seed, 1bs	121,939	1,300	40,000	8,010
B. corn, lbs	585	200	23,550	40,000
. meats, lbs .	88,100		1, 236, 646	1,076,418
Beef, tcs			73	
Beef, bris		*********	82	**** *****
ork, bris	70	135	749	1, 154
ard, Ibs	60, 380		447, 100	134, 790
allow, lbs	37, 765	19,620	60,000	21,446
Sutter, Ibs	128,757	29, 801	114,695	45, 880
), hogs, No				
. hogs So	16,694	13, 236	6.948	14, 546
	2,578	3,991	3,716	4,580
heep, No	830	441	693	
Ides, 1bs	148,505	181, 885	179,720	75, 840
f. wines, bris.	2.00	163	62	4:26
Vool, 1bs	658, 470	278, 751	442,982	264, 150
otatoes, bu	1,384	3,906	250	224
cal, tons	7,100		585	
lay, tons	90	*******	40	
umber, m ft.	4,308	9,000	2,397	3,688
hingles, m	558	1,920	1, 223	1, 202
alt. bris	5	100	2,850	8, 104
oultry, ibs		898		****
oultry, coops.	40	112		
ame, pkgs		27		
ggs, pkgs	778	1,453	364	213
beese, boxes.	2,852	2,577	1,332	605
apples, bris		134	****	
cans, bu		-00	24	1,432

consumption, 6, 133 bu wheat, 1,061 bu corn, 581 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 4 cars No. 3 winter wheat, 2 cars rejected do, 5 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 39 cars No. 2 do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 66 cars No. 2 do, 70 cars No. 3 do, 51 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (239 wheat); 2 cars No. 1 corn, 72 cars high mixed do, 106 cars and 5,700 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars new mixed do, 41 cars and 4,000 bu rejected do, 2 cars no grade (315 corn); 15 cars white oats, 46 cars and 9,300 bu No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected do, 1 cars or grade (38 oats); 18 cars No. 2 vvs. 4 oats, 40 cars and 4, 300 on No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (68 oats); 18 cars No. 2 rye, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade; 6 cars No. 2 bar-ley, 5 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total (657 cars), 280,000 bu. Inspected out: 52,565 bu wheat, 163,227 bu corn, 87,244 bu oats, 10,830 bu

rye.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending

	June 17.	June 10.	June 19,
Receipts-	1876.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris		69, 858	41, 296
Wheat, bu	730, 181	881,046	229, 943
Corn, bu	1, 972, 142	2, 183, 991	3: 3, 361
Oats, bu	571.786	507,570	257, 338
Rye, bu		38, 794	2,068
Barley, bu	88, 206	23, 290	4,890
Live hogs, No	88,420	75,708	94, 235
Shipments	177187111	23, 678	24, 561
Flour, bris	61, 213	58,412	41,061
Wheat bu	619,342	587,821	\$92,351
Jorn, bu	1, 792, 218	1,959,074	1, 100, 550
Data, bu	676,870	543, 833	161, 366
lye, bu	47,113	61, 190	800
Sarley. bu	2,806	18,754	8,931
live bogs, No	80,848	24, 532	51, 134
lattle, No	15,211	19, 485	17, 328
The following wer	e the ern	orts from N	low York

Piece stuff was in good demand and firm, and the same may be said of most grades of inch lumber. The yard trade continues moderate at unaltered prices. Wool was in light Western request, and steady under rather small receipts. Broom-corn, hay, and hides were unchanged. Seeds were very quiet. Timothy and flax were salable at full prices for prime samples, but other grades were dull and weak. Green fruits were abundant and easier, the demand being only fair, while sellers were anxious to close out before night. Poultry was steadier, and some descriptions stronger. Eggs were steady.

Poultry was steadler, and some descriptions stronger. Eggs were steady.

Lake freights were active, chiefly on corn vessels, at unchanged rates, at 2½c for wheat and 2½c on large vessels for corn to Baffale, both by sail. Hail freights were quiet and unchanged, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10@10½c for corn and 10½@11c for wheat to New York, and 12@12½c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 14,000 bu wheat, 450,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu cats.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs June 17, 1876: Schweitzer & Beer, 20 cases dolls; Field, Leiter & Co., 5 cases made; West & Co., 5 cases sea-shells, Amount of duties collected, \$1,252.48.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in grannry at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seabord ports, in

store at	Wheat,	Corn.	Oats,	Barley,
York	1,495,486	445, 331 8, 500	830, 654 69, 000	15, 67
y	417, 268	152,816	9,206	
go	1, 282, 318	1, 232, 458	413, 823	289, 313
nkee		30,940	127,019	107,97
0,	413, 652	236, 175	282, 441	*****
ft	166, 459 220, 000	23, 638	18,000	6,813 2,500
B	6,383	208, 061	110,924	4,67
ouls,	127, 222	321, 863 123, 081	100,595 211.489	25, 10
napolis	23,872	81, 249	25, 912	2,910
to	285, 508	700	10,815	10, 29
delphia	537, 595 290, 000	49, 345 385, 000	7,906	7,000
nore	25,000	652, 916	25,000	
shpt's wk	1,241,188	1, 851, 434	241,052	15,041
hip't wk. Y. C'nale	1,210,719	17, 112	522,411	23,48
float N. Y	880,000	85,000	178, 764	
n'e 10. '78	10, 258, 889	8 549 119	3 970 879	520, 90
				512, 612
ay 27, 78	10, 100, 696 9, 795, 428 9, 452, 437 11, 531, 824 11, 544, 711 12, 854, 130	4, 880, 333	2,804,496	456,715
av 13. 76	9, 452, 437	4, 990, 508	2,588,748	428, 487
May 6, 76	11,531,824	5, 724, 674	2,924,228	514.376
pr. 29, 76	11,544,711	5, 139, 972	2,890,112	577,694
une12, 75	10, 402, 217	7, 402, 580	2,472,081	68,080
	-			607 F.
	PROV	ISION		
PROD	UCTS-Wer	e in fair	demand,	with a
	though t			
	were in lar			
day, but	they were	reported	firm, and	advices

Commercial Report gives the following a

W'k end'g Jne 15, 76 3, 285 4, 673 359 250,069 5, 960, 141 S'm w'k 75 2, 888 5, 757 675 194, 776 8, 784, 629 198, 854 201, 279 43, 234 27, 640, 228 237, 613, 286 Since Sion 198, 864 201, 279 43, 234 27, 640, 228 257, 613, 298 5'me time '74-5 . . . . . 208, 349 204, 607 54, 379 29, 156, 106 194, 687, 976 \*Includes all cut meats, except & P. hams and shoul-

\*Includes all cut meats, except S. P. hams and shoulders.

\*Mess Pork—Was moderately active, and advanced 200 per bri, afterwards receding to 12½6 above the closing prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 850 bris cash at \$19. 12½619. 31½; 3, 220 bris seller July at \$19. 10619. 25; 6, 500 bris seller August at \$19. 50619. 45; and 1, 250 bris seller September at \$19. 50619. 45; and 1, 250 bris. The market closed steady at \$18. 60618. 75 for summer packed, and \$19. 16½919. 30 for winter; \$19. 17½6419. 20 seller July; \$19. 37½619. 40 seller August. Seller September closed at about \$19. 60619. 62½, and seller the year at \$18. 20618. 25.

Prime meas pork was quoted at \$17.00617. 25, and extra prime at \$14. 00614. 25.

\*\*Lard—Was in good reques and 12½6156 per 100 hs in hyerpool. Sales were reported of 2, 650 tes cash at \$11. 30611. 42½6. 550 tes seller July at \$11. 30611. 55. Total, 22, 400 tes. The market closed firm at \$11. 375½611. 4061. 55.

\*\*Mesta—Were in good demand, and moderately active at the prices of twenty-four hours newtonally. recovering from the decline of the previous evening. It was rumored that several sales were made for export that was rumored that several sales were made for export that \$20.000 hs should ribb at 100 per 100 hs schler August. Also 60, 000 hs shoulders at 70. The following was the closing range of prices:

\*\*Should Long Short Short for it.

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, though rather more active than the preceding day, and without quotable change in prices. The buying was chiefly done by local dealers. Sales were repurted of 150 bris winters, partly at \$6.00; 850 bris spring extras, partly at \$5.5025.87%; and 200 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,200 bris. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.87%; common to good do, \$5.87%; at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.87%; 67%; common to good do, \$5.5065.87%; patents do, \$6.0065.00; limesots. \$6.00 \$5.5065.87%; patents do, \$6.0065.00; limesots. \$6.00 \$6.75; spring superfines, \$3.0064.00; rye flour, \$4.256.4.50.

4.50.

Bran—Was in fair demand, and steady at Friday's advance. Sales were reported of 50 tons at \$0,00 on track, and \$0.0000,25 free on board cars.

Middlings—Sales were 50 tons at \$12.00314.00 per

Rye Feed-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$12.00. ton on track.

WHEAT—Was quiet and easier, but steady during the greater part of the session. The market was sometimes dull, and never animated, there being very few orders on the floor. Liverpool was dull and heavy, and New York was weak, buyers holding off for a decline. The receipts were nearly equal to the volume of the previous day, and the weekly footings showed that our stocks have increased 110,000 bu under a diminished and the state of the control of the previous day, and the weekly footings showed that our stocks have increased 110,000 bu under a diminished share increased 110,000 bu under a diminished shipment shaturday, except for the lower grades. The market seemed to be chiefly sustained by the weather, as indeed it was for two or three days previously, the orders for Europe having fallen off with better prospects of peace, or have been limited so to low figures that the parties to whom those orders have been sent cannot fill them at present prices. It is true that the first that the parties to whom those orders have been sent cannot fill them at present prices. It is true that the thirty days, but few expected that the same volume will be sent out this week, as the European markets tend downwards. The market here declined (spales, next monthly deliveries being the weakest, as good many monthly deliveries being the weakest, as good many monthly deliveries being the weakest, as good many moderate experiments.

continued through the year, would give to Chicago and Milwankes were 7,072,382 ba, and the shipments 2,373,000 b.

The two weeks ending a fact the days to the two weeks were 7,072,382 ba, and the shipments 2,373,000 b.

The two weeks ending of grain in this city for the two weeks mading yane 17 were 3,327,500 bb, and the shipments 2,373,000 bc.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago and Milwankee for the two weeks ending June 17 were 3,327,500 bb, and the shipments 2,373,000 bc.

The two weeks ending June 17 were 3,327,500 bb, and the shipments 2,373,000 bc.

The two weeks ending June 17 were 3,327,500 bc.

The total receipts of grain in this city for the two weeks were 7,072,382 bb, and the shipments 2,374,000 bc.

Verify, this is heavy work. The same rate, continued through the year, would give to Chicago and 400 ba as receipts of receipts of grain in the city for the two weeks were 7,072,382 bb, and the shipments 2,374,300 bc.

Verify, this is heavy work. The same rate, continued through the year, would give to Chicago and 400 ba as receipts. Of course it is too big to last.

A sample of the East Indian wheat now being sold in London was forwarded last week to Robert Warren, of this city. It is a very fine, large berry, very closely resembling the California product.

The chicago produce markets were moderately sactive in the aggregated on Saturday, but fregular in the chicago produce markets were moderately sactive in the aggregated on Saturday, but fregular in the chicago produce markets were moderately sactive in the aggregated on Saturday, but fregular in the chicago produce markets were moderately sactive in the aggregated on Saturday, but fregular in the chicago produce markets were moderately sactive in the aggregated on Saturday, but fregular in the chicago produce markets were moderately sactive in the aggregated on Saturday, but fregular in the chicago produce markets were moderately seed to the country trade, and the same and the chicago of the country trade, and the chicago of the country trade, and t

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

Rectiple— Culie. Hogs.

Monday. 2 833 11, 429

Tuesday. 4 444 15, 251

Wednesday 3, 224 18, 523

Thursday. 4 236 18, 503

Thursday. 2 578 16, 604

Saturday. 900 11, 606 | Description |

Choice Beeves Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 8 year old steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1,550 bs. ood Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weigh-ing 1,200 to 1,350 bs. ledium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighiedlum Grades. Steers in yair head, ing 1.050 to 1.250 as. 4.0058. 30 Suichers Stock—Foor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city alaughter, weighing 500 to 1.100 as. 3.0063.75 weighing 500 to 1.100 as. 3.0063.75 

LUMBER. The offerings at the sale dooks were very small Satur-lay, and the market ruled quiet at \$7.5098.00 for piece suff, Manistee and Ludington being firm at the out-ide, and at \$8.00914.00 for inch lumber. Lath more

ox boards, A
ox boards, B
stock boards, 10 and 12 in
stock boards.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AVERPOOL, June 17.—11;30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 24s

i No. 2, 22s.

Grain—Wheal—Winter No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d;

Grain—Wheal—Winter No. 1, 10s 1d; Grain—Wheat-Winter No. 1, 98 104; No. 2, 98 64 spring No. 1, 98 74; No. 2, 88 4d; white No. 1, 108 16 No. 2, 98 10d; Club No. 1, 108 6d; No. 2, 262 d. Corn-No. 1, 268 6d; No. 2, 268.

LIVERPOOL, June 17-2 p. m.—Provisions—Lard 55

ed.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged at 6.3-16@6.5-16c; sales 6,000 bales including 1,000 for speculation export: 3,800 American.

Greadedings—Quiet; California white wheat, average, in 100@10s 1d; do Club, 10s 2de10s ed; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 8s 46@69 7d; winter do, is 6de3as 10d. Flour—Western canal, 22e-24s ed. Corn—Western mixed, 29e-25s ed. Beas—Canadian, 58e-25s ed.

Processors—Prime mess pork, Scs. Prime mess berf.

o. 53s.
Tulion-42s.
Tulion-42s.
Tulion-42s.
Petroleum-Spirita, 8s; refined, 10s 9d@11s.
Linseed Oil-23s.
Linseed Oomnon, 4s 9d@4s 9d; pale, 15s.
Spirits Turpentine-23s 6d.
Cheese-57s.
LONDON, June 17.—Petroleum—Befined, 1

PRODUCE.

PRODUCE,
NEW YORK.

Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

New York, June 17.—Grain—Wheat—Market dull and strongly in buyers' favor; sales \$5,000 bu at \$1.02 \$1.05 for rejected spring; \$1.0861.25 for. ungraded spring; \$1.0461.16 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.0761.10 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.0761.10 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.0761.10 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.1861.21 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and \$1.2061.34 for No. 1 Spring; \$1.83 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and \$1.2061.34 for No. 1.18 for New York inspection No. 2 spring; \$1.83 for choice amber Michigan on spot, and do to arrive on private terms. By steady at \$46806 for Western; 9809056 for State; and 90c for Canada in bond. Corn firm; fair export and home trade demand; sales 48.00 bu at \$446 for no grade mixed; and \$1.46 for steamer yellow. Out stull; sales 28.00 bu at \$46806 for mixed Western and State, and \$798476 for white Western and State.

Proteins—Middles quiet and firm at 10660164e for prime steam for June; \$11.75 bid and \$11.00 asked for August; sales; \$600 to asked.

Watsty—Sales: \$00 bris at \$1.106 cash, deliverable

Sales: 50 bris at \$1.10% cash, deliverable

\$5.0037.00; St. Louis & \$5.1039.00; Minnesont patent process, \$1.2039.00. River flour steady; \$4.7539.20.

Own. Meast—Unchanged.

Forein. Whest. Hockelly: No. 2 spring, \$1.1039.120; ungraded spring, \$1.0501.25; No. 1 spring, \$1.2041.32; white Canada, \$1.3501.33; No. 2 Minway, \$1.1039.120; ungraded spring, \$1.0501.25; No. 1 spring, \$1.2041.32; white Canada, \$1.3501.33; No. 2 Minway, \$1.1031.20; No. 3 do. \$1.0761.00; No. 1 white, \$1.40; am ber Michigan, \$1.32; No. 3 Chicago spring, \$1.0401.07; No. 2 do. \$1.1591.17; winter red Western, \$1.0001.00; Nye quiet: State, \$204505; Western, \$4.0001.00; Nye quiet: State, \$204505; Western, \$4.0001.00; Nye quiet: State, \$204505; Western, \$4.00001.00; Nye quiet: State, \$204505; Western, \$4.00001.00; Nye quiet: State, \$204505; Western, \$4.00001.00; Nye quiet: State, \$204505; Unixed, graded, \$204505; Iow mixed, graded, \$205505; Iow mixed, \$

1.82%. Butter—Firm for choice; Western new, 13@24c.

Butter—Firm for choice; we seem see, asserts.
Cheese-Unchanged.
Whisky—31. 105851.11.
Whisky—31. 105851.11.
Whisky—31. 105851.11.
White and the seem of the seem o

Natis—Steady; eut, \$8.10; clinch, \$4.60@5.25; horseshos, 20@250.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

12½@4.75; Minnesota family, \$5.20@6.20; Pennsyivaniado, \$8.25@6.75; high grades, \$7.00@8.25;

Grain—Wheat quiet and weak; Western red poor,
250@81.00; Pennsylvania red \$1.38@1.45; amber, \$1.44

@1.47; white, \$1.40@1.30. Corn in good demand for
export; sall, 58½%; steamer, \$6c; white, \$5c; wiley,
5c; mixed, 54@50.

Oat neglected; white, \$5@44c;
mixed, \$4.45.

Provisions—Mess pork—\$20.00. Lard—\$11.50@12.00.
Seeds—Timothy, \$2.65@2.76; flax seed, \$1.45.

Petroleum—Firmly held; crude, 10%c; refined,
1850.

Responsente—Corn, 75.000 bu.

Butter—Quiets, New York State and Bradford County,
Pennsylvania, extras, 23@25c; firsts, 20@25c; Western,
extras, 186.20c; firsts, 16@17c.

Chasse—New York State fancy, 9½@10%c; Western,
fine, 8½@94c.

Eggs—Firm: Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware, fresh, 18@10c; western fresh, 17@16c.

Er. Louis, June 17.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Secipts—Flour, 200 bris; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; cata, 8,000 bu.
Shignerst—Flour, 1, 500 bris: wheat, 21,000 bu; corn,
10,000 bu; cata, 28,000 bu.
Milwarkes, Wis., June 17.—Plour—Quiet and unchauged.

white with the state of the sta

Receipts-Flour, 8.500 bris; wheat, 126,000 bu.
Shipments-Flour, 6.500 orls; wheat, 174,000 bu.
CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, June 17.—Outlon—Quiet at 1136c.
Flour—Dull.
Grein—Wheat quiet at \$1.0001.15. Corn quiet but find at 486.47c. Outs dull at 300,300c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 7667bc.
Employer of the first bed at \$20.25 cash; \$20.30
buyar July. Lard firm; steam, 1136c. kettle, 136.134c.
Buik meats strong and higher; shoulders, 136.134c.
Buik meats strong and higher; shoulders, 136.134c.
Whitaky—Firm at \$1.10.
Buiter—Dull and unchanged.
LOUISVILLE, June 17.—Colion—Quiet at 1136c.
Flour—Market dull; extras. \$3.7503.00; family, \$4.2004.30; A No. 1, 35.2503.70; family, \$6.0067.25.
Grein—Whitak—Red, 500.261.00; sunter, \$1.00.44.10;

white, \$1.0001.10. Corn. white, 49c; mixed, 48c. Rye. 7sc. Oata white, 39c; mixed, 38c. Hoy-\$12.00014.00. However, 20.0014.00. However, 20.00014.00. However, 20.00014. Ho

60s64c;;No. 2 white and mixed, SSgASc; rejected, Say 37c; No. 1 white 48350c... NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Grain—Corn quiet and weak; mixed, Soc; white, obc; yellow mixed, 61c; yel-low, 70c. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; Ga-lens, 425c. new Texas oats held at 40c. Bacon firmer; and the state of the state of the state of the state outhers beld at 6c clear rib, 115c; clear, 125c. Others unchanged.

Others unchanged.

BUFFALO. N. Y., June 17.—Grain—Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee sold. car lots, at \$1.13. and white Michigau, in lots, at \$1.38. Corn—Fair demand; firm; 9 cars Kansas, on track, at \$5%c; 5 cars No. 2 mixed Western in store at \$2c. Oats nominally \$8c; no sales. Nyeheld at \$5c for State.

TOBACCO.

Reported for The Tribune by Alex. Barthill, Tobacco-Broker.

Louisville, Ky., June 17.—With a continuance of large receipts and sales, a scarcity of orders, and the best possible season for maturing as well as for setting out the plants, our market for heavy tobaccos during the week has been, on the whole, one of the most inanimate we have had for some time, and but for the continued heavy purchases on account of New York jobbers prices for that description would not have been so well supported, even at the decline noted last week. Among the offerings of heavy tobaccos there was a larger proportion than of late of Irish lugs, which were duil and neglected, while common and medium lugs and leaf, for which there was most demand, were better maintained, and at the close were rather firmer.

For cutting sorts the demand has been steady and good all the week, with only moderate receipts, consisting mainly of the lower grades, with a few white burleyf (inc), which sold at \$17.00 and \$18.00.

For all other descriptions the tone of the marker, we have the week was tame, and prices rather thanks to the theory of the week was tame, and prices rather to the more cheering prospects of setting out an average crop there is at the close a feeling of greater uncertainty as to present prices being sustained, if they do not go lower.

Rain has fallen every day during the week generally TOBACCO.

here is a considerable for the considerable in the considerable in the clarkwille region. From some of the southern heavy tobacco counties we hear of full crops being anticipated, and from others a fair average. The falling off will be no doubt in the Clarkwille district, but that in all probability will be balanced by the increase in the adjacent counties.

adjacent counties.

Quotations for this week are as follows:

Nondescript. Heavy Bodied

Common lugs. \$5.00s. 5.00 \$5.50\$ 6.00\$ \$6.00\$ 7.00

Good lugs. \$5.00s. 5.00 \$5.50\$ 6.00\$ \$6.00\$ 7.00

Good lugs. \$5.00s. 7.00

Good lugs. \$0.00s. 7.00

Good load. \$7.00s. 8.00

10.00s. 12.50

11.00s. 12.50

Noninal

with \$1 to \$3 less for hhds in bad order, light weights, and mixed. and mixed.

Annexed shows the proportion of new and old crops old, with the original and review inspections sold, for periods given:

Por year Por year Orign'l, Reviu. A'gregate 27, 603 2, 108 29, 711 2, 295 2, 906 5, 281 29,868 5,104 For month. 4,596 2,119 3,964 4,427 34,972

WOOL.

Boston, June 17.—Wool dull; sales almost exclusively confined to California. Low prices, and no inducement to operate beyond immediate wants. Nothing encouraging to notice. Goods are salable only at very low prices. Ohlo and Pennsylvania faceces 38640c; Michigan, Mississippi, and Wisconsin faceces, 30x35c; pulled wool plenty and dull. The principal sales range at 30x35c for supertine and extra; scarcely any inquiry for combing during the week. WOOL. DRY GOODS.

New York, June 17.—Business quiet with domestic commission houses and importers. Heavy cassimeres, overcoatings, and worsted coatings in steady demand. Cotton goods were quiet in first hands. Red Bank 4-4 bleached shirtings reduced to ekfc, and Uttea Nonparell to 13c; shirting prints continue in fair request.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., June 17.—Petroleum firm and un-thanged; standard white, 110 test, 1115c; prime white, 50 test, 1215c in car-lots, cash.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRYALS—Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoe, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, pundries; stmr Huron. South Haven, sundries: prop Nessenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Peerless, Hancock, sundries; prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; prop Buckeye, Ogdensburg, coal; prop New Era, towing; prop Tempest, Montague, sundries; prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; prop Jarvis Lord, Buffalo, coal; prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries; bark Favorite, Buffalo, coal; schr Kate Lyona, Muskegon, lumber; schr Minnie Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr Melvina, Muskegon, lumber; schr Minnie Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr Minnie Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Ac, C. Keating, Charlotte, coal; schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Ac, C. Keating, Charlotte, coal; schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Aunto, Muskegon, lumber; schr City of Grand Hapids, Muskegon, lumber; schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber; schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber; schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber; schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber; schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Belle Hanscom, Buffalo, coal; schr C. K. Dixon, Grindstone City, grindstones; schr J. F. Tracy, White Lake, lumber; schr Eliza Day, White Lake, lumber; schr Eliza Day, White Lake, lumber; schr Belle Hanscom, Buffalo, coal; schr C. K. Dixon, Grindstone City, grindstones; schr J. F. Tracy, White Lake, lumber; schr Mapide Thompson, White Lake, lumber; schr Ball, Ludington, lumber; schr Auntor, lumber; schr Auntor, lumber; schr M. Dunham, Ludington, lumber; schr Bal, Ludington, lumber; schr M. N. Dunham, Ludington, lumber; schr Bal, umber; schr Bal, umber; schr Bal, umber; schr B. A. Gorger, Buffalo, coal; schr Gedar posts; schr J. A. A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber; schr Bal, umber; schr B

\*\*LAKE FREIGHTS.\*\*
Chicago.—There was an active demand for vessels to load corn, and room was engaged for about 450,000 bu, the Buffalo rate being 2\( \) (c. Room was also taken for 2\( \) (d. O) bu oats and 14,000 bu wheat. Pollowing are the charters: To Buffalo—Schrs Minnie Slawson, corn at 2\( \) (c. schrs J. G. Masten, J. R. Bentley, T. P. Sheldon, Wells, Hutchinson, and Dobbins, corn at 2\( \) (c. prop Fountain City, corn through. To Eric—Prop Japan, schrs Sherwood, Schuylkill, and Allegheny, corn through. To Kingston—Schr Kesting, oats at 5c. To Gedensbarg—Prop Champlain, wheat.

DETROIT, June 16.—Freights remain quiet and unchanged. Wheat rates are as follows: To Oswego 4\( \) (c. to Buffalo 2\( \) (d. to Cleveland 1\( \) (c. Whitaker & Co. report the schr Col. Ellsworth, lumber, Alpena to Chicago, at \$1.50 per m on rail. Beyrato, June 16.—Nominal and unchanged. Mr. Rock Cardinelle reports: Prop Mary Mills, coal hence to Detroit, 25c per ton. Capt. George W. Bone reports: Schr Golden Fleece, coal Cleveland to Chicago, 50c; schrs Hed Wing and Bridgewater, coal hence to Chicago, 40c; one vessel, not named, coal Black River to Milwaukee, 45c. The schr Guido Plaster takes coal from here to Chicago at 30c.

LAKE MICHIGAN. LAKE FREIGHTS. wheat. Pollowing are the charters: To BuffaloKohrs Minnie Slawson, corn at 2½c; prop
Masten, J. R. Bentier, T. P. Sheldon, Wells,
Hutchinson, and Dobbins, corn at 2½c; prop
Fountain City, corn through. To Erice—Frop
Japan, schrs Sherwood, Schuylkill, and Allegheny,
corn through. To Kingston—Schr Keating, cats at
the composition of the current of the corner of th

heavily laden with grain for Erie....The weather during the last few days has been abominable, and 

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ERIE, Penn.. June 18.—Arrived from Chicago, the prop Alaska. Another large grain fleet arrived from Toledo to-day. Receipts, 75,000 bu of grain. Chartered, schr Zach Chandler, coal to Chicago, at 50c.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Post Huron, Mich., June 18.—Down—Props Nahant, Staracca, Louis Gilbert, Lawrence, St. Joseph, City of Duluth, Benton, Bay City and barges.

UP—Props J. Bertschy, Holland, Wenona, St. Louis, Russia, City of Port Huron and consort, N. Mills and barges, Coffinberry and barges; schred. J. I. Case, Peshitigo, Pensaukee, B. F. Bruce, Lafrinier, John Burt, M. F. Merrick, Negaunee, Northwest.

Wind—South, gentle.

Wind—South, gentle.

Warher—Fine.

Prop City of Duluth reports seeing a schooner ashore near Detour. The weather was too thick to obtain the vessel's name. A tug was sent to assist her.

The prop Benton was disabled in her machinery by the breaking of a gib while off Sand Beach, and was picked up by the tug Martin, which towed her in. PORT HURON.

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE. The United States Government, during the year 1875, has established 17 light-houses and 280 beacon-lights on the Western rivers, together with 21 buoys. The present number of aids to naviga-

Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Throl
Wisconsin & Minnesota Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnesotis are good either via Madison and Prairie
du Chien, or via Wastertown, La Grosse, and Winnes 

MISCELLANEOUS. HERB AND THEER.—The schr Imperial, which has received during the past winter a most thorough rebuild, was launched at Manitowoc a few days ago. She comes out now as good as new, and carries three masts instead of two as hereto-CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOT RAILBOAL, Depota foot of Lake-st., Indiams-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 20 Clark-st., and at depots. fore .... The tug Trude has gone to Neebish Rap ids, where she will be engaged for the balance of the L... The prop Missouri. of Spencer's Line, will be L... The prop Missouri. of Spencer's Line, will be L... The prop Missouri. of Spencer's Line, will be L... The prop Missouri. of Spencer's Line, will be Manitowed... Fatrick Burke, a sailor, fell into Saginaw River from the effect of his involution. The sail of Otlaws and Streator Passeng? \* 7:35 a. m. \* 7:40 p. m. Rockford, Dubuque & Sloux ... \* 9:30 a. m. \* 3:45 p. m. Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha ... \* 10:00 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m. Kansas City, Leaven worth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. \* 10:00 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m. Aurora Passenger ... \* 5:30 p. m. \* 7:55 a. m. Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger ... \* 4:20 p. m. \* 11:20 a. m. Aurora Passenger (Sunday) ... 1:00 p. m. 10:10 a. m. Dubuque & Sloax City Exp. ... 9:30 p. m. \* 7:20 a. m. Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha Kanasa City. Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. ... \* 10:00 p. m. 2:10 a. m. Downers Grove Accommod? n. \* 11:20 a. m. 2:10 p. m. Downers Grove Accommod? n. \* 11:45 p. m. \* 5:25 p. m. Downers Grove Accommod? n. \* 1:45 p. m. \* 5:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. Texas Express ... \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. Texas Express ... \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. Texas Express ... \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. Texas Express ... \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:25 p. m. \* 6:45 a. m. \* 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. \* 2:40 p ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE. Leave. | Arrive. Only line running the hotel cars to New York. PITTSBURG. PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Day Express 9:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m. Pacific Express 5:15 p. m. 6:30 a. m. Pacific Express 7:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. Past Line 10:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. Past Line 5:05 p. m. 8:00 a. m. Past Line 5:05 p. m. 8:00 a. m. Past Line 7:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:0 BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILBOAD. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket-offices: SI Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket
office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Omaha, Leaven w'th & Atch Ex \*10:00 a. m. \*2:45 p. m. Peru Accommodation. \*5:00 p. m. \*9:85 a. m. Night Express. \*10:00 p. m. \$6:50 a. m.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts. Chartered by the State of Blinots for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that Dr. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and all their complete the profession for the past 30 years. Age and all their case all important. Seminal Weakness, all the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and hood, can positively be plumped on the face, lost manifold the profession of the past 30 years. Age and the profession of the past 30 years are professionally all the profession of the past 30 years. The past 30 years are professionally professional parties. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always from and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. for 7 p. m. Sundaya. 10 to 12 a. m. All business striction undential.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean, 175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago,

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

Dr. Stone, 171 Madison-st., Chicago.

Ill., permanently curse all Chronic, Examal, and Private Diseases. Seminal Weakness. Sexual Deblity, etc. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Over 21, 000 cases cured. Charges reasonable. Medicines sent everywhere. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by mail. A book for both sexes, illustrated, and circulars of other things sent sealed for two stamps. N. B. A test will prove that Dr. Stone is the ONL's specialist in Chicago who is a regular graduate in medicine. NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and care of premature decline, showing indispatably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, Dit L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

H. N. BREARMAN,

OFFICE OF THE CONFUENCE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 32, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have chaims against the "City National Bank of Chicker of the properties to Nathan E. Walworth, Racciver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disable with the confuence of the March Committee of the Committee of

THE CONVENTION

RAI LROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY,

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark st. (Sherman House) and Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the deposit

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-a
Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randoiph, and at Palmer House.

† Saturday Ex. \* Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. † Dally,

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIB and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHOET LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Kandolph-st.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, SS South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

HALINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, , foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office. 12: Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive.

6:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m. †10:20 p. m. 45:40 a. m.

The Day After the Batt Cincinnati.

A Calm Review of the Contest.

The Part Played by the Per vanians.

How Blaine Was Defeate Hayes Nominated.

All Republicans Can Suppo Ticket.

(From The Sunday Tribuna.)
CINCINNATI, June 17.—It is as impose
any one man to see or comprehend all
occurring before his eyes in a great con
like that of yesterday as for one soldie
or comprehend all that is happening on
battle-field between contending armic battle-field between contending armie. Convention proper consisted of nearly 8 gates and 800 alternates, but there was of as many more and fully as sharp an ential men as that which composed the tion itself. Thus there were more that the participating in the greatest particip tion itself. Thus there were more that men actively participating in the great of five torrid days' duration, and this mass of members, alternates, and in were in constant telegraphic community the various candidates, and their

riends at home. Dispatches were coming over the wires
LIKE FLIGHTS OF ARROWS, by hundreds and thousands per hour. two days and nights of the Co members were receiving telegrams fr parts of the Union urging them to ats by Blaine, or Morton, or Conkling, or Ha or beseeching them to chang Bristow or Blaine. A continual str dispatches were sent to Blaine's headq in Washington, and another stream therefrom to his friends in the Conencouraging and instructing them act. The wires and resources of both te act. The wires and resources of both te companies were taxed to their utmost of day and night, to accommodate the posm the press, and inform the people long, desperate battle was fought out, by of the wonderful electric agency, IN FULL VIEW OF THE WHOLE AM

Those who were hundreds and thouse miles away could see the mighty as it slowly but surely progressed frecareful preparation to the grand melifinal charge and rout of the beaten a clearly and vividly as if they had been de themselves: and they were made to and themselves; and they were made to und the changing phases of the fight, the u downs, the intrigues and schemes, and and counterplots, the growing streng weakness of the respective factions, in

clearer from reading
THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS than if they had been spectators in the grin reserved seats, or had elbowed the highest that swamped the corrithat sweltered in the numerous headq of State delegations in search of news, who remained at home and depended wires and newspapers were far wiser and comfortable than the 50,000 men who here in pursuit of knowledge and early mation, and to witness the struggle. Blaine had altogether the most power compact organization of any of the cand His supporters, while considerably less majority of the Convention, far outnut those of any other candidate. They where the struggle is the supporters while considerably less majority of the Convention, far outnut those of any other candidate. They whole whose magnetism they resulted his safety of their under whose magnetism they have the french cavalry of Napoleon who by Field-Marshal Murat. Indeed, Blain tics closely resembled those of that magnetism in more respects than one.

like the French cavalry of Napoteon was by Field-Marshal Murat. Indeed, Blains tice closely resembled those of that mag swordsman in more respects than one. I over-confidence of the Blaine men was the at the end. They attempted to carry the force, and exhibited altogether too domin a temper. They would listen to nothin plain nothing, conciliate nobody, but rough-shod over everything with an imperand defiant air. They treated the other fa as if they were Democrats and Confed and enemies to be defeated and put as insurgents and traitors to be up or shot on sight, instead of red ing them as fellow-Republicans and me of the same political faith and family, a to respectful consideration and decent ment.

Blaine had dashed like a mailed 

To the heirs and legal representatives of John brabaker, deceased, late of West Cocalico Townstap, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania:

1 on are herely notified that by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Lancaster County, to me discreted. I will hold an inquest to divide, part, or alue the real estate of John Brubsker, deceased, on hursday, the 27th day of July, 1876, at b o'clock ms., on the premises in West Cocalico Township, ancaster County, Fennsylvania, when and where ou may attend if you think proper.

H. N. BRENEMAN, Sheriff. NOTICE.

or beseeching them to change to Bristow or Blaine. A continual stream of dispatches were sent to Blaine's headquarters in Washington, and another stream issued therefrom to his friends in the Convention, companies were taxed to their utmost capacity, day and night, to accommodate the politicians and the press, and inform the people. The long, desperate battle was fought out, by means of the wonderful electric agency, IN FULL VIEW OF THE WHOLE AMERICAN Those who were hundreds and thousands of miles away could see the mighty contest as it slowly but surely progressed from the careful preparation to the grand melee and final charge and rout of the beaten side, as clearly and vividly as if they had been delegates the changing phases of the fight, the ups and downs, the intrigues and schemes, and plots and counterplots, the growing strength and weakness of the respective factions, infinitely clearer from reading
THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS that if they had been spectators in the galleries sr in reserved seats, or had elbowed their way in the throngs that swamped the corridors or that sweltered in the numerous headquarters of State delegations in search of news. Those who remained at home and depended on the

THE CONVENTION. The Day After the Battle at Cincinnati. A Calm Review of the Great Contest.

vanians.

Haves Nominated.

Ticket.

men actively participating in the great struggle of five torrid days' duration, and this whole

mass of members, alternates, and tregulars were in constant telegraphic communication

with the various candidates, and their leading friends at home. Dispatches were going and

by hundreds and thousands per hour. The last

nembers were receiving telegrams from all parts of the Union urging them to stand fast

encouraging and instructing them how to act. The wires and resources of both telegraph

selves; and they were made to understand

Blaine, or Morton, or Conkling, or Hartranft,

coming over the wires
LIKE PLIGHTS OF ARROWS,

that, happen what might, the fifty-eight votes of Pennsylvania should never be being to president.

Blaine's friends had savagely assailed the President for appointing Cameron Secretary of War, and his father for suggesting the appointment, and himself for accepting it. Here, in the Convention, they undertook to break him down and disgrace him. The telegraph-wire bore a message home to Simon Cameron, whose language no man knows, but whose import many now guess. Immediately telegrams began to shower upon the delegates from all parts of the old Keystone, that the dignity of the State had been insuited in the person of the Secretary of War; that Pennsylvania had a right to have a sent in the Cabinet; The Part Played by the Pennsyl-How Blaine Was Defeated and All Republicans Can Support the

CINCINNATI, June 17.—It is as impossible for any one man to see or comprehend all that is occurring before his eyes in a great convention like that of yesterday as for one soldier to see or comprehend all that is happening on a great battle-field between contending armies. The Convention proper consisted of nearly 800 delegates and 800 alternates, but there was a body of as many more and fully as sharp and influential men as that which composed the Convention itself. Thus there were more than 8,000 men actively participating in the great struggle

Blaine's friends had savagely assiled the President for appointing Cameron Secretary of War, and father for suggesting the appointment of the himself for accepting it. Here, in the state had been insulted in the Dergat of the old Keystone, that the dignity of the state had been insulted in the person of the Secretary of War; that Pennsylvania had a right to have a seat in the Cabinet: and that Don Cameron could not be humiliated without the degradation also attaching to every true-born Pernsylvanian. These missives performed riet mission. The work was got in well, and the Blaine phalant of forty-four san anong an anong and the Blaine phalant of forty-four san more and the same phalant of forty-four san here and the same phalant of forty-four san sanong and the same phalant of forty-four san sanong and the same phalant of forty-four san sanong san

he the throngs that swamped the corridors or hat sweltered in the numerous headquarters of State delegations in search of news. Those whe remained at home and depended on the sires and newspapers were far where and more somfortable than the 2,000 men who runhed make the strengtle.

Blaine had altogether the most powerful and compact organization of any of the candidates. His supporters, while considerably less than the confederably less than the supporters, while considerably less than the supporters, while considerably less than the confederably less than the end. They strength to correct proper of the transmitter or exconditure of the Blaine men was their ruin at the end. They attempted to carry things the confederably less than the confe

sup or shot on sight, hatehold of recognise of the same political faith and faully, entitled to respectful consideration and decent treatment of the same political faith and faulty, entitled to respectful consideration and decent treatment of the same of the

New York, where he enjoys the confidence of all classes.

In the South the ticket will prove unexpectedly strong. Wheeler has gained the respect of the Southern men for his fairness and wisdom in solving the ugly Louisiana imbroglio, and putting a stop to bloodshed and assassination. His compromise did more to restore peace and harmony in Louisiana than an army of 10,000 bayonets.

bayonets.

A TERRIBLE PERIL AVERTED.

Looking over the entire work of the Convention. I am very sure that not only was a terrible peril to the Republican party averted, but that the very wisest nominations under all the circumstances were made; and the universal popular approval with which the nominations are halled, from Maine to California, proves that the Convention committed no mistake. Of all the political conventions ever held in the United States, it was the largest, loudest, hardest-fought, most exciting, and, in the end, most reconciled to the results, and parted in the best temper, and most confident of a glorious victory.

The plans of the Democrats and Confederates The plans of the Democrats and Confederates are

THROWN INTO CONFUSION.

They had calculated confidently on Blaine's nomination, and expected to keep the Republicans on the defensive during the campaign, explaining and extenuating his Fisher letters, and other charges intended to be buried against him. The Committee of Investigation would have raked his whole life for materials of accusation, to be magnified, handbilled, and emblazoned on their torchlight-transparencies. They now claim they had a sure thing on Blaine, and could have ruined him before the election. But the nomination of Gov. Hayes has spoiled all their plans and purposes. Blaine being an Eastern man, it was the intention to put up Tilden against him; which cannot now be done without surrendering Ohio and Indiana at the October election to Hayes by such majorities as must discourage and demoralize the Democrats in New York and everywhere. The programme must now be changed. The effort will probably be made to save Indiana by nominating Hendricks, in the desperate expectation that, as a "favorite sonney," he can carry that State in October, which would break the force of the effect of Hayes' October triumph in Ohio. But, in dropping Tilden, of New York, to save Indiana in October, they will, in all human probability,

LOSE NEW YORK IN NOVEMBER.

It is the belief of the coolest and longestheaded politicians in the Convention just adjourned, that Hayes and Wheeler can beat Hendricks to death in the Empire State. It would, therefore, be out of the frying-pan into the fire, to abandon Tilden, the "reformer," for the fence-straddler, Hendricks. The Democratic and Confederate allies find themselves unexpectedly transfixed by the horns of a dilema. It is suggested that the wisest thing they can do is to withdraw both Tilden and Hendricks, and substitute Hayes and Wheeler,—thus making it manimous, and giving the country repose. "Let us have peace."

J. M.

Such Is the Fate of Those Who Throw Up Good Places East and Emigrate to Cali-To the Editor of The Tribune.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 5.—California has, for a

long time past, been the Arcadia to which all are urged to come. Thousands have come, still

long time past, been the Arcadia to which all are urged to come. Thousands have come, still they keep coming, and yet that piece of strong language which heads our chapter is only too often the verdict of those who come to this "Golden State" seeking their fortunes.

Land owners and agents, and all Californians who have their own good or that of their own country at heart, are, rightly enough, desirous of increasing the population of this vast State, whose res ources are so boundless. With this end in view, and being justly proud of their noble State, they constantly urge the tide of emigration on toward the Pacific shores.

Newspapers are teeming with glowing accounts of the mining resources, the great fertility of the soil in the vast areas which await purchase and cultivation, and the delightful and healthful climate.

Pamphlets are distributed all over the country full of statistics and details of all the foregoing, and also of the demand for workmen, their high wages, etc., etc. The latest inducement has appeared in the form of a gentleman, who, sided by magic lantern and seenle views of the country, travels about lecturing of California.

By these means the thousands all over the Middle and Eastern States (denominated here, as a whole, "the East") seem to see the one place of all others where fortunes are to be found, and the result is an appalling influx of new-comers to the State. The word "appalling" sounds strangely, perhaps; but when the other side of this fair story is read it may seem

the bless means the thousands all over the sea whole, "the Beat" jees on to see the one as whole, "the Beat" jees on to see the one as whole, "the Beat" jees on to see the one as whole, "the Beat" jees on the sea whole, "the Beat jees of all others where fortunes are to be as whole, and the proving of the

THE COURTS.

The Receiver of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Authorized to Borrow \$175,000.

An Order Issued for the Adelphi Receiver to Pay All Back Rent.

Miscellaneous Matters from the Halls of Justice.

An application was made Saturday morning to Judge Blodgett by Mr. J. M. Whitman, Re-ceiver of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Compa-ny, for leave to borrow \$175,000 to put the road in proper repair, pay back taxes, and buy some cars and locomotives to properly equip it. The petition in the case was filed Thursday and an abstract of it appeared at the time in THE TRIBUNE. After reading it the Receiver stated that at least \$175,000 would be necessary, as the

that at least \$175,000 would be necessary, as the road was badly in need of more cars.

A large number of bondholders were present by their attorneys, but no objection was made to the proposed loan, and Judge Blodgett allowed the Receiver to make it, saying that a railroad must be allowed to incur such liabilities as were necessary to keep it running. That had been repeatedly decided by the courts. The courts had a right to create a prior lien even over that of the bondholders, and in the present case more was evidently invariately decided. case money was evidently imperatively de manded. If the road could not be allowed to borrow, it would not be able to serve the publ at all, and the security of the bondholder at all, and the security of the bondholders would be immediately depreciated. The Judge also directed a clause to be inserted in the decree directing that in case of foreclosure the certificates issued to secure this loan should be considered due at once and the holders of them be allowed to share in the proceeds of the sale of the road.

be allowed to share in the proceeds of the sale of the road.

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

An application was made Saturday morning by C. C. chase, on behalf of the Board of Education, for a rule on the Receiver of the theatre to pay \$1,250 back rent, from April 15 to June 15, and also to put in large lights of glass, as the lessee had covenanted to do when he obtained a lease. Mr. Chase set out in his petition these facts and the circumstances attending the making of the lease, and asked that the rent might be paid and the windows newly glazed.

Judge Williams immediately made an order requiring the Receiver to pay the back rent, but declined to compel him to put in new glass, as he said the theatre was barely paying expenses now and a small percentage on the money which had been put into it, and if the Receiver were to be required to do something he could not do, the only result would be to throw the theatre into the hands of the School Board by forfeiture, and they would be then in a worse plight than at present, as they could not run the theatre to any advantage.

In the fall when the theatrical business was more prospecous such an order might be made, but not at present.

nearly suffocated from immersion. Adams at last caught hold of a projection on the side of the shaft, and although possessing but one arm, succeeded in holding on until Russian climbed over him and reached the mouth of the shaft. Russian then called for help, and the party at Brunsen's was soon on the spot. No ropes were procurable, and something had to be done immediately to save Adams from death in the bottom of the pit. Men think very rapidly in cases of immediate danger, and one of the crowd around the top of the shaft proposed that the most muscular form them into a chain and drop into the shaft. This was acted upon at once. The heaviest man was held by one arm by several men at the mouth of the shaft, and a second man sliding into the shaft, clinging to his waist. A third man did likewise, grasping the second man's waist, and each successive link in the human chain did likewise until the bottom was reached, and Adams dragged from his awful predicament. Through the mutual assistance of Adams himself and his friends he managed to reach the top, completely exhausted, as were his brave rescuers. It was indeed a narrow escape for both young men from a horrfole death, and a creditable action on the part of those who undertook in this novel and dangerous manner to rescue Adams.

## TWO NEW THINGS.

The Editor of the Menasha (Wis.) Press Issues the Prospectus of an Evening Edition of His Newspaper.

Menasha (Wis.) Press.

This is how W. F. Storens and the method a rey puts it for his new publication, the Evening for the Menasha Press Islagraph (A NEW THING).

LONG-SUFFERED WANT A DEPLORABLE WANT OF CHICAGO ABOUT TO BE GRATIFIED. A LIVELY, NEWSY, SPARK- A HOWLING, NOISY, GUSH ING, MODEL EVENING

THE CHICAGO EVENING THE MENASHA EVENIN BLU-TERER. THE PIRST NUMBER OF THE PIRST NUMBER OF WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED JUNE 15, 1976.

INDEPENDENT, PEAR- INDEPENDENT, CHEEKY,

LIEGE.

Royal Asylum for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

How Mute Children Are Taught to Talk.

Wonderful Success of the German System of Instruction.

Execute Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Liegor, Belgium, May 29.—On a height occupying a prominent position in the City of Liege, stands a most interesting building, the Royal Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The house is of red brick, very large, and surrounded by spacious grounds, commanding a view of the whole City of Liege, together with an outlook on to the Valley of the Meuse. Thus the inmates have a great advantage to begin with,—plenty of pure, fresh sir. The building is very conspicuous, and easy to find; but, were it not so, one would have no difficulty in finding it, for I must compliment the inhabitants of Liege on their

UNFAILING POLITENESS TO STRANGERS.

If you inquire your way of the first woman you meet, in her neat cap and white apron, and with, perhaps, a heavy basket on her arm, she will not be satisfied with directing you how to reach your destination, but often insists upon going the greater part of the way with you, lest you should make a mistake. In Brussels, on the contrary, you must never inquire your way, for the inhabitance.

you must never inquire your way, for the inhabitants always direct strangers wrong—it is one of their customs,—"a custom more honored in the breach than in the observmore honored in the breach than in the observ-ance," one would think. There is in general a marked difference in the character and manners of the people of the Northern, or Flemish Prov-inces, and those of the Walloon Provinces, which are situated principally in the south and southeast of Belgium. The Walloons are gentler and more tractable than the Flemish, and the

The property of the property o

"that in a Deaf and Dumb School you might hea
a pin drop; but I assure you that, on the contrary, the scholars are often very noisy." I felt
rather relieved, on the whole, to hear that they
could be turbulent and restless, like other children,—these poor little things, shut out in utter
silence. The little girls were very much occupied in telegraphing to each other by signs their
opinion of my dress and general appearance. I
can only hope that it was favorable. Before I
left, at half-past 3, the classes closed for the
day. A girl of about II came and stood by the
Mistress to repeat the evening-prayer. She said
the "Hail Mary" in French in an audible voice;
and

Mistress to repeat the evening-prayer. She said the "Hall Mary" in French in an audible voice; and

I UNDERSTOOD HER PERFECTIT.

As the girls passed out, one of the elder ones—and, it must be admitted, the least bright—threw me a kiss on her fingers. I had given several nods of encouragement to this mere child, for she seemed so much puzzled over her lessons, and had that pathetic look in ker eyes that you sometimes see in those of dumb animals; if she was stupid over her books, the had a grateful heart.

The boys' dormitories, refectories, and classrooms, are entirely separate from those of the girls; they are like two buildings, though covered by one roof. I could not but admire the perfect order and cleanliness that reigned in all these rooms, as well as in the stone-flagged kitchen, with its huge range in the centre of the room. A very noticeable feature in all public institutions in Belgium is this same scrupulous cleanliness; and it makes one feel that there is much trath in the old proverb, that "Cleanliness is next to godliness." The large, light dormitories, with their neat from bedsteads, and clean, poilshed floors,—the fresh air blowing through them by means of several large windows,—left on my mind an impression of comfort and neatness. The Matron told me that, for more than a year, they had not had a single inmate in their infirmary; which speaks well for the sanitary arrangements of the Asylum. I visited the play-grounds, and watched the boys at their gymnastic exercises. I saw the boys' work-rooms, where they learn trades, and the girls' work-rooms, where they learn trades, and the girls' work-rooms, where they learn trades, and the girls' work-rooms, where they are taught to sew by hand and the use of the sewing-machine. There are not above

THINTERN BLIND INMATES OF THE ASYLUM, of whom the greater number are girls. The same system is followed in teaching them as with usin the States, namely: by raised letters. They are taught to sew by hand and the use of the sewing-machine.

There are not abov

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURENCY.

OTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may here
claims against the "City National Bank of ChicaHi, that the same must be presented to Nathan H.
JOHN JAY HNOA.

Comparison of the Curency

Comparis

## THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

In a row which occurred yesterday morning in the saloon of Ferdinand Flegel, No. 806 State-treet, the irste proprietor thumped with a dilliard cue a boy name Ferdinand Fenn, residing at No. 818 Clark street, inflicting several seare but not dangerous cuts about the head.

Ex-City Treasurer Dan O'Hara wishes it dis-tinctly understood that he does not desire his name to be brought forward at the State Con-rention as a candidate for any State office. Many of his friends are anxious to present him as a fit candidate for Sheriff. Dan, like Barkis,

Burglars yesterday entered a barber-shop at the corner of State and Adams streets by cutting a hole through the flooring. They departed in the same way with seven boxes of cigars and other articles, valued in all at \$100. The job was done shortly after noon, and evidently by experienced crackmen.

A horse and buggy belonging to George W.

Manning, of No. 636 West Twelfth street, was
stolen yesterday afternoon from in front of the
Ashland Block. The theft was immediately reported, and about an hour later Officer Repsdorf, of the Armory, recovered the rig and arrested John DeWitt and William McDonald, in
whose possession it was found.

whose possession it was found.

At 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon Thomas Fay, aged 17 years, and residing with his parents No. 17 O'Brien street, while attempting to board a train on the Michigan Central Road, at the foot of Harmon court, slipped and fell under the wheels, and met with instantaneous death. The head was crushed from the body and terribly mangled. The corpse was removed to the home of his parents, and the Coroner was notified.

was notified.

Acting-Mayor Colvin, Ald. Hildreth, ex-City Attorney Jamieson, and others of the "rule or ruin party," held a conference yesterday afternoon in Jamieson's office. Colvin says he will veto the resolution adopted by the Council placing the finances of the city in the hands of the Finance Committee, the City Treasurer, and City Clerk. He says he is Mayor, and Hayes Comptroller, and there is no law for taking the financial privileges out of their hands.

Inancial privileges out of their hands.

The season of strawberry short-cakes and icercam festivals is well-nigh over; oysters are but and commencement orations are in, and as the policiman at 2 a.m., passing the house of the prominent lawyer or aspiring politician, sees a light in his window and projected upon the surface of the transparent blind the shadow of a man fercely gesticulating, he knows that the awyer or politician in question has gone into training for the celebration at Minonk or Oquaw-

There will be a nice party in the United States Court this morning. All the Whiskyites, who have plead or been found guilty, will appear before Judge Biodgett to state why sentence should not be passed upon them. The "first batch" are jubilant, expecting an infinite suspension of sentence, and the second batch are of the opinion that their punishment will be a mominal imprisonment and a more or less large fine. The decision in the application of Cullerton for a new trial will be given to-morrow.

ton for a new trial will be given to-morrow.

Early yesterday morning Capt. Edward Alcound the body of a man, apparently about 40 years of age, floating in the Ogden slip at the foot of Michigan street. The body was floating in an upright position, with the head projecting agone the surface. Upon examination the cause of its maintaining so singular a position were two heavy stones attached to the feet. The remains had evidently been in the water for some time, as they were badly decomposed, and were those of a man about 5 feet 8 inches in stature, rather stoutly built, sandy and ruddy complexioned, with small sandy side whiskers, and was dressed in a dark striped suit. There are those who intimate that the man was the victim of foul play, but after a most thorough search not a single particle of information could be found concerning the case, not even to the man's identity. It is in all probability another melancholy suicide.

noncrining the case, not even to the man's identity. It is in all probability another melancholy suicide.

"The demand for opportunities to deliver Centennial Fourth of July orations is this year almost in excess of the supply of celebrations, and uniess the larger towns and cities arrange to double up and have three or four celebrations, it is not easy to see how there will be enough to go round among the ambitious orators. This Chicago Thinkurs, with that enterprise and ambition to benefit the public which invariably characterize it, has opened a sort of the presence of all orators who are prepared to deliver orations on the 4th prox., their terms, and the addresses of secretaries of celebrations as yet unsupplied. This Tainural deems it but just here to make one remark. Many of the organisers of celebrations are very supplied. The Tainural deems it but just here to make one remark. Many of the organisers of celebrations with the distinguished orators cannot only be had to do the sucaking for nothing, but that they are, in the great majority of instances, willing to bay handsomely for the privilege of doing the for late, as has already been said, the number of orators has got to be so largely in excess of the number of orators has got to be so largely in excess of the number of orators has got to be so largely in excess of the number of orators has got to be so largely in excess of the number of orators has got to be so largely in excess of the number of orators has got to be so largely in excess of the number of orators has got to be so largely in excess of the submitted or the privilege of doing it. If the commendate the experiment of the privilege of doing it. If the commendate the experiment of the privilege of doing it. If the number of orators has got to be so largely in excess of the number of orators has got to be so largely in excess of the number of orators has got to be so largely in excess of the number of orators has got to be so largely in excess of the number of orators has got to be so largely

inin, and to be reported at length in the local paer or papers, with an editorial stating that for two
ours the vast audience hung entranced on my lips,
ad that my effort surpassed anything of Webster,
alhoun, or Bob Ingersoil.

Modest as these terms may appear for such
oration, the competition to secure the services
of the distinguished orator does not appear to
ave been very keen, for on the 11th of June he
rote again to this paper to say that in this
entennial year it would filly become one in
hose mind heaven had kindled the sacred fires
of genius to haggle about money, and like the
ase Judean to permit the public to be deprived
of the fruits of his taient and experience
or love of gain. He was, therefore, willing
o pay his own expenses and donate from \$5 to
20 to any local charity that might be named.

THE FOURTH.

Maskell Hall.

The Society of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met at Maskell Hall yesterday afternoon, to consider whether or not it would take part in the celebration of the 4th of July along with the other Irish societies. Maj. Cornelius Howard was in the chair, and said to the reporters that their presence would be excused, etc. After the meeting, however, he kindly informed them that the Ancients had agreed to do as much marching on the "Fourth" as any of the other societies, which assures success for the celebration, inasmuch as the Society is about 1,000 strong. THE POLISH SOCIETIES.

Last evening representatives of all the Polish Societies, save one—St. Albert's—met at No. 607 Noble street, to take action regarding the Centennial demonstration on the Fourth of July. Joseph Niemezeski represented the St. Stanislaus; J. Wendzinski, the Gmims Polska; J. Barzynski, the Sacred Heart; P. Kiolbassa, the Kosciusko; Albert Andrzejck, the St. Trinity; A. Kuhr, the St. Joseph; M. A. La Buy, the Young Men's Society, and A. Zaremba, the Polish Guards.

Joseph Niemezeski occupied the chair, and P. Kiolbassa acted as Secretary.

After some discussion the several societies resolved to turn out on the Fourth and wear religious regalia, if the Irish societies did. There would be two divisions, representing the attachment of the Poles to their traditions. The first division would attend divine service early in the morning in St. Albert's Church, corner of Seventeenth and Paulina streets; the second division in the church corner of Noble and Bradley streets.

LOCAL LETTERS.

BOYDEN, EXPLAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 17.—I would ask is justice lead, or do Colvin's subordinates run our local Justices? Ex-Commissioner Joseph Harris, residence 50 Laffin street, was caught in the act o stealing plants in Jefferson Park by Officer Thomas Brannock on Saturday morning, June 11, 1876; was arrested under a warrant, brought before Justice Scully on the 17th inst., and the

before Justice Scully on the 17th inst., and the case was dismissed on motion of City Attorney Boyden without trial.

Will Mr. Boyden please explain why Harris was not tried, and, if found guilty, punished as any thief should be ! This is a question to which we demand an imperative answer as taxpayers. Since Harris' discharge Jefferson Park has been depleted of plants by the wholesale.

JUSTICE.

MORE COLVINISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The thieves are again in CHICAGO, June 18.—The thieves are again in Jefferson Park, stealing the choice plants loaned by residents. Ex-Commissioner Harris, who was caught in the act, arrested a week ago, was discharged on motion of Justice Boyden, a person paid by the city to act as a public prosecutor. Does Boyden presume to be Judge and jury in such cases? The arrest of Harris was about to lead to the arrest of other plant-pilerers, when, lo and behold, Boyden steps in with his Colvin leniency, for Harris, you know, is one of the gang, politically speaking.

Since the discharge of Harris the thieves have become more bold, and render the efforts of the gardener and police futile. Saturday night the Park was robbed by wholesale. We ask in self-defense, cannot something be done, or must we wait until after the election?

HOW TO GET TAX MONEY!

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, June 17.—There are hundreds of our citizens who get dividends and interest money on the 1st of July. These people cannot borrow to avail themselves of the deduction now allowed on payment of taxes. But let the Council pass an ordinance extending the deduction te the 15th of July, and the city will realize a large amount that it could not otherwise obtain. People do not pay their taxes now because they cannot.

A TAX-PAYER.

pare a programme and transact the necessary business.

Mr. J. H. Raymond moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare a programme and appoint proper persons to make the necessary financial arrangements. Carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. J. H. Kedzie, H. B. Hurd, A. Winne, and J. H. Raymond. During their absence Mr. Oliver A. Willard addressed the meeting, to fill up the time and amuse the mob of noisy boys present, upon whom he impressed the gratifying fact that at the Cincinnati Convention he had noticed a great revival in honesty.

On recommendation of the Nominating Committee, the following were appointed a Committee, the following were appointed a Committee, the Kedzie, O. H. Mann, J. H. Mosier, John Culver, Charles Woodford, H. B. Hurd, J. F. Keeney, S. B. Raymond, H. C. Tillinghast, and George E. Purington.

This Committee was requested to meet this evening, and the meeting adjourned after listening to some inspiring national music by the superb band in attendance, which had ably assisted the various speakers in pointing their remarks.

DURANT'S DEBTS.

How Some Railroads Are Built and Contractors Make Fortunes.

New York Sun. June 15.

In proceedings supplementary to a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court by T. W. Solomon, Thomas C. Durant, the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific contractor, was examined as to his connection with the jobs that attended the construction of those Roads. P. G. Ullman, counsel for T. W. Solomon, showed Mr. Durant a copy of the Sun of the 9th inst. containing the testimony of J. A. Greene before the sub-Judiciary Committee that investigated the charges against ex-Speaker Blaine. Mr. Greene in his testimony swore that T. C. Durant and his associates received \$18,000,000 in bonds for the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. One million of dollars was used in lobbying, and of this sum a Mr. Blaine received \$250,000.

"All of Mr. Greene's testimony," said Mr. Durant, "is false as far as my knowledge goes. I advanced \$300,000 or \$400,000 for the account of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and I received as collateral for the loan between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 in bonds."

"What did you do with the bonds!" Mr. Ullman asked.

"I returned them to the Company," replied Mr. Durant, "with the exception of a sufficient number to cover my advances."

"Was Mr. Blaine interested in the Kansas Pacific matter!"

"That is none of your business, sir," said Mr. Durant sharply."

The question was repeated, and the witness finally averred that Blaine was not, as far as witness' knowledge went, interested in the Joke Ames and the Davis contracts!" Mr. Ullman asked.

"I did not get much out of the Davis contract," Mr. Durant replied; "probably in both contracts I was interested to the extent of \$2,000,000."

"At that time," said the lawyer, "you were worth \$2,400,000, received from the two Pacific Railroads."

"Yes, and a million dollars besides," interrupted Mr. Durant.

"Well, then, you were worth over \$3,000,000.

Now what has become of that money!" asked the lawyer.

"I lost from a million and a half to two millions and a half by

sisted the various speakers in pointing their remarks.

Northwestern University.

The catalogue for the closing year of the Northwestern University is nearly ready for distribution, and will be out Tuesday evening. This year, instead of costing the institution \$2,500, the catalogue will cost comparatively little, owing to the enterprise of Mr. John Kranz, who undertook its publication. There are no special changes to note in the course. The catalogue contains the names of 1,207 students, distributed among the various departments as follows:

Undergraduates—Senior Class, 30; Junior Class, 45; Sophomore Class, 53; Freshmen Class, 67; in selected studies, 80; special student, 1; total, 276.

Students in art, 69.

selected students, or, 276.
Students in art, 69.
Preparatory students—Third year, 97; second year, 150; first year, 225; total, 472.
Scandinavian students—Swedish, 6; Norwegian, 15. "What did you do with the balance?" he was asked.

"I loaned to the Adirondack Company sums amounting, with interest, to \$3,500,000," Mr. Durant replied.

"How can that be!" Mr. Ullman asked; "when you was worth but \$3,000,000, how could you lose \$3,000,000 and yet loan \$3,500,000!"

"By borrowing money that I owe now," replied Mr. Durant.

"And what do you admit that you now owe!"

"One million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars," replied Durant.

47: Junior Class, 41; total, 147; grand total, 1,207.

The annual anniversary exercises of the graduating class of the Preparatory Department of the Northwestern University were held at the First Methodist Church Baturday evening. a large audience being present. The Principal, Prof. H. F. Fisk, presided. The exercises were opened with music by Misses Prindle and Pomeroy and Messrs. Merwin and Wait, who make a very strong and effective quartette. After prayer by Frof. Pisk, the audience was favored with a duet by Misses Pomeroy and Prindle.

James E. Nechol, of Des Moines, 1s., opened the literary exercises with an oration entitled "Virtue," which was a production of fair merit. Miss Ettie L. Smith, of Evanston, read an essay on "Italy," which was a creditable as her appoarance was stiractive. John W. Bennett, of Evanston, discoursed upon "Earnestness" in an effective manner. He made a good appearance on the platform, and delivered his address well.

FALL OF A ROOKERY.

87. LOUIS, June 18—An old building, corner of Third street and Christy avenue, occupied as a cheap boarding-house, fell at about 3 o'clock this morning, and was entirely demolished. Seventeen inmates, including two women and an infant, were buried in the ruins, four of whom were considerably injured, but the remainder escaped with slight bruises. ST. NICHOLAS.

No other hotel in the United States has been able to maintain its widespread, high reputation undiminished so many years as the St. Nicholas, of New York, has done. This is owing to the liberal expenditures and unremitting attentions of the proprietors.

the lawyer.

"I lost from a million and a half to two miliions and a half by the depreciation of stocks in
the street."

"What did you do with the balance!" he was

OZDNIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR.
By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mass" Cole

EDUCATION.

uston Kemble, of Byron, O., then de-sered himself of a remarkable address upon at remarkable individual, Edgar A. Poa. His riking style and wonderful rhetoric is flus-ated by the following clause:—"Woven in the id moonbeams of the valley of the ahadow of ath." Commencement-Exercises at Various Western Institutions.

striking style and wonderful rhetoric is filustrated by the following clause:—"Woven in the wild moonbeams of the valley of the shadow of death."

Dank's "Centennial Bells"—sole and chorus—was finely rendered by the quartette. The subject of "Stepping Stones" afforded Miss Rebecca H. Worthey, of Shullsburg, Wis., an opportunity of mixing numberless meadows, rills, azure depths, golden-tinted sunbeams, etc., etc., in the familiar, pretty school-girl style. The last address was that of Joseph Coombe, of Macon, Ill., upon "Republicanism," which was the most thoughtful production of the evening. It was effectively delivered, and received considerable applause.

The quartette then rendered Pease's "Trip Lightly Over Trouble" in splendid style, and elicited a hearty encore. The response was even more satisfactory to the audience than the first selection.

Mr. Atwood then, in behalf of the class of '80, presented Prof. Fisk with a costly album and a copy of Webster's dictionary. The Professor returned his thanks appropriately, and the exercises were closed with the benediction.

The class of '80, which has just completed its preparation for college in the Preparatory Department, numbers sixty members, most of whom expect to enter the University next fall.

CICERO. Lincoln University, Jennings Seminary, and Monticello Seminary. LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

CICERO.

MRS. A. T. STEWART'S CHARITIES.

Munificent Donations to the Poor, Sick, Crippled and Homeless of New York

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.
The Nursery and Child's Hospital.
The Woman's Hospital.
St. Luke's Hospital.
American Geographical and Statistical Society.

clety.
Children's Aid Society.
Association for the Kelief of Widows and
Children of Clergymen of the Episcopal

Children of Clergymen of the Episcopal Church
National Academy of Design...
Blind Mechanics' Asylum
New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society...
New York Society for the Relief of the Raptured and Crippled
Prison Association of New York...
Protestant Episcopal Tract Society...
Protestant Episcopal Mission Society for Seamen in the Port of New York...
New Tork Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital.

New Tork Ortopedic Dispensary and Hospital:

Five Points House of Industry
Five Points Mission

Girls' Lodging House
Home for Incurables
Home for Incurables
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples
Lying-in Home for Destitute Females

New York Infant-Asylum
New York Juvenile-Asylum
New York Orphan-Asylum
St. Lake's Home for Indigent Christian Females

Et alone for Indigent Christian Females

clety for the Prevention of Cruelty to

tion.
Association for the Improvement of the
Condition of the Poor
Hahnemahn Hospital for board of the sick

Judge Hilton stated that there were many other charitable societies in the city whose char-acter, if proved to be thoroughly deserving, would receive speedy attention from Mrs. Stewart.

DURANT'S DEBTS.

2,500 1,000

1,000

EINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

Lincoln, Ill., June 15.—The graduating exercises of the tenth graduating class of Lincoln University were held in the college-chapel this morning; and, though the weather threatened a heavy rain all the morning, the hall was filled to overflowing. Standing room was above par, and could not be secured. Hundreds returned home unable to gain entrance. returned home unable to gain entrance. Lincoln University never had so many visitors from abroad as at present. Hundreds throng around her walls this week who are strangers, and she expects a large attendance next fall.

At a meeting of the Board of School Directors of the Tilton School, on Saturday, June 17, Mr. R. C. Smyer, of the Town of Lake, was appointed Principal of said school for the ensuing year. The school will be graded as far as possible with the present number of teachers. The Board have had the above-named teacher in view for some time. We anticipate a successful era in Cicero school affairs. was well appreciated by the audience. To say

THE LADIES equitted themselves with honor, would be a leeble assertion. Their voices were well-trained, and every sentence and every word could be Crippled and Homeless of New York
City.

New York Berald, June 17.

Mrs. Cornelia Stewart has been for some days
engaged, with the assistance of Judge Hilton,
in examining a list of the most worthy charitable institutions of this city, with a view to carrying out the expressed wishes of her late husband, Alexander T. Stewart. At this season of
the year, when wealthy families are preparing
to go to Europe or the watering-places, the majority of these institutions find themselves
sadly in need of money, and very often in arrears, so much so that they will gladly welcome
assistance so cordially tendered. The families
leaving for the country or for Europe do not
find it so very convenient to make donations at
this time of the year, and Judge Hilton, without solicitation in most cases, has made, by
Mrs. Stewart's wishes, the following donations
to charitable and other institutions:

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

2 000 heard in every nook and corner of the hall.
"The Crowned Monarchs" was presented in a "The Crowned Monarchs" was presented in a pleasing tone, and read in a manner highly appreciated by all present. "Facts" were not "stubborn things," but were made clear to the minds of all presents. Their beauties and benign influences were all presented, and were kept in a constant blaze by the musical tone of the speaker. "The Scent of the Roses Lingers There Still" has been pronounced by competent judges to be the finest production of the class. The manner of presentation was not equaled and the thoughts were bright and sparkling. While I do not say too much for the ladies, I must not forget

While I do not say too much for the ladies, I must not forget "THE "BOYS."

"Tears and smiles" did not make us weep, nor was it of the weeping kind; but, throughout, the entire discourse kept the entire attention of the audience. Starkey is one of the stars of his class. He steps out to take charge of a school, and a very responsible position awaits him. Mr. Hatfield informed us, in glowing words, "When to Pull the Lanyard." His oration was on the suggestive order, and was handled in a masterly manner. "The Brighter the Light the Deeper the Shade," was made manifest to the hearers by J. R. Mills. His thoughts were grand, and he displayed high oratorical power. J. L. Secor presented and pictured "The Grand Result" in two ways, and his remarks thereon were fine. One objection (and the only one I can raise) I will offer against the boys: It seems that all of them got on a Fourth-of-July yell, and got too high. They did not maintain a good natural tone, as did the ladies. must not forget

dies. After the orations were delivered, After the orations were delivered,
DR. M'GLUMPHY,
the President, in a concise manner, gave his parting address to the class. The degree of M. L. A. was conferred upon Mildred L. A. Beatty, of Detroit, Mich. Anna E. Stevenson, of Lincoln, and Elia Harts, of Hartsburg; the degree of P. L. B. upon J. R. Neils, of Magnolia, and R. Hatfield, of Hartsburg; the degree of A. B. upon J. L. Secor, of Carrollton, and J. W. Starkey, of Lincoln.
Soon after the graduating exercises, the alumni and others of the audience assembled in Gillet's Hall, where Sims & Bro. had prepared a sumptuous banquet. The table fairly groaned under the load of delicacies.

Prof. William Mauner, well known as one of the foremost scholars of our country, has been elected to the Professorabip of the Latin Language in Lincoln University. He was Professor of Languages in Cumberland University for thirtsen years.

JENNINGS SEMINARY. Authora, Ill., June 17.—The exercises of the Commencement week of Jennings Seminary week of Jennings Seminary week opened on Sunday, June 11, with the Baccalaureste Sermon, preached by the Princi pal, the Rev. C. E. Mandeville, A. M. The sub ject was, "The Elements of Weakness in Our National Character." His text was taken from the 11th chapter of Hebrews, 24th to 20th verses inclusive. The very able discourse was listened Methodist Episcopal Church, who were amply repaid for their close attention. It will be unnecessary to give a full account of Dr. Mandeville's remarks; suffice it to give THE PRINCIPAL THOUG

brought forth by him. First, the American youth was represented—in contrast with Moses and his choice of life, spoken of in the text and his choice of life, spoken of in the text—
as giving insufficient time in preparation for his
life-work; second, as having a stronger love
for present pleasure than for future
good; third, the absence of the heroic spirit
in the present time was referred to; and
fourth, the want of strong faith. If the members of the school, as well as all the youth present, will think and act upon the great truths set
forth in their hearing by their Principal and
teacher, good results must follow.

The following Monday was devoted to the examination of classes in the institution. A number of ministers and other visitors were present.
Owing to the lack of time, I could not attend all
of the classe-examinations, but such as I heard
were excellent. The pupils show good training,
and a high degree of familiarity with the principles taught both in and out of the text-books.

On Monday evening the Seminary chapel was
full of anxious friends of students who contended for

full of anxious friends of students who contended for

THE M'CARTY PRIZE,
given to the best declaimer. The programme was very interesting, music being well interspersed between the declamations. All were good, and several excellent. Among the best renderings were those of Miss Mattle Brouse, George Barron, Miss Florence Cooley, and Mr. Robert Pooley. As soon as the contest was over, the judges met upon the rostrum, and decided immediately on Miss Mattle Brouse, of your city, as the recipient of the \$15 prize. She rendered with great feeling and effect Mrs. Hemans' "Bernardo del Carpio." The announcement of the victor's name, as well as the conferring of the prize, were reserved for Thursday evening.

On Tuesday the examinations continued with great interest. During the recitation in Natural Philosophy, as one of the young men hesitated a little upon the law of action and reaction in the meeting of one body with another, Prof. Mandeville was heard to say to one of the ministers present, "What is the law which governs 'Gin a body meet a body comin' thro' the rye!" To which the sedate clergyman replied, "The law of osculation, I should think."

At 4 o'clock the students assembled in the chapel to hear the reports of their advancement read; and, after a little speech by the President, the school was formally dismissed.

On Tuesday evening a large audience assembled in the First M. E. Church to listen to the LECTURE BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES
by Dr. Thomas. The Doctor's subject was

On Tuesday evening a large audience assembled in the First M. E. Church to listen to the LECTURE BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES by Dr. Thomas. The Doctor's subject was "Success in Life," which seemed very appropriate to the occasion. The lecture was a remarkably able one, and given in the Doctor's most pleasing style.

Wednesday nothing was going on except the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institution, which met in the Seminry parlors. The Principal's resignation has been in the hands of the Board for some time, but was not acted upon until this meeting, when it was accepted. The Board meet again on Monday, the 20th inst., when a new Principal will be appointed. As an itinerant Methodist preacher, Mr. Mandeville had become so much accustomed to moving at the end of three years that he could not make this an exception. He has carried the Seminary through the three years with great success, although they embraced the severest time in the financial panic.

On Wednesday evening

THE UNDERGRADUATING CLASS

Were heard by a large audience assembled in the chapel. The essays and orations were remarkably and uniformly good. The music of the evening was furnished by the music scholars under Prof. C. G. St. Clair, and did the Professor and themselves great honor. The first production was an essay by Miss Mattle Russell, of Oswego, on the subject, "The First Stroke is laif the Battle." By her mastery first stroke is a opened the way for the great success achieved during the eveling. H. O. smith, of York-ville, showed in his oration that he highly appreciated the "hencetic of Education," and had profited thereby. The essay on "Music given by Miss Fiora Cheney was greatly enjoyed, and the young lady's voice was admirably suited to her subject. Miss Mary Guhl gave us some good houghts on the proposition, "Knowledge is Fower." C. E. "Refere persevered through his "Forestrance," though somewhat discon-

certed. That "There Is a Niche for Every Blone," was clearly shown by Miss Lillie Beattie, who read in such a pleasing manner that I have no doubt some one will find a niche for her in life. Though the "Wonders of Life," by Alice Wire, gave us nothing new or wonderful, the subject was handled very pleasingly. Fred Rimner, gave us a production of the "Perfection of God's Laws." "Spring, Nature's Voice of Frailty," was, after being discoursed upon by Miss Barah Layton, well demonstrated by the profusion of flowers thrown around the speaker. In "Ignorance vs. Knowledge," Mr. Charles Becker showed that he had some of the latter. Miss Cella Vought's appreciation of the "Ties of Life" was very marked. Francis Pletcher took a birds-eye view of this country from "The Present Outlook." Miss Mattie Brouse clearly demonstrated that her choice of "Mental Associates" had been good. George Barron showed us some good "Motives to Study." "The Face an Index of the Mind" was well treated by Miss Abbie Warne, of Warrenville. "True Nobility," by Miss Emma Lewis, of Lawnville, and "Life is What We Make It." by Robert Pooley, were fine productions, closing up the evening in a most pleasing nanner.

dex of the Mind" was well treated by Miss Abbie Warne, of Warnenville. "True Nobility," by Miss Emma Lewis, of Lawnville, and "Life is What We Make It," by Robert Pooley, were fine productions, closing up the evening in a most pleasing manner.

Though the programme was long, the audience felt well repaid for their patience in listening, by the demonstration on the part of the undergraduates that they have not attended this institution in vain.

Taursday evening closed the Commencement exercises by the appearance of

THE GRADUATING CLASS

in the First M. E. Church. The motto of the class was for some reason omitted from the programme, but might appropriately have been "Multum in Parvo," since the class was composed of five brilliant scholars,—four graduating in the higher branches, and one representing a large commerciel class of graduates. The evening was opened by music, which Prof. C. G. St. Clair, of Chicago, rendered on the large organ at the church. Then followed prayer, and a song, "Man the Lifeboat," sung by Mr. E. C. Bowen, of Aurora. This gentleman won to himself great honor by his rendering of the song. Next in order was an essay entitled "Woman in Commercial Life," by Miss Effie Bruce, of Aurora, who represented her commercial class. Her production was very fine, and rendered in a clear and unfaltering voice. This was followed by an oration, "Monarchism vs. Republicanism," by Theodore Staley, of Montgomery, Latin Scientific Course. He gave us the advantages, compared with monarchies, in a very statesmanlike manner, and with good effect. Bouquets were carried to the speakers, by request, instead of being thrown; and each one was enveloped in flowers, sent from sympathizing and admiring friends. Prof. St. Clair then played the overture to Rossini's "Semiramide," which was followed by immense applause, bringing him out again with another well-rendered piece. Miss Minnie Brouse, of Chicago, Latin Scientific Course, then read a well-written essay on "Idealities vs. Realities." She seemed perfectly at home

Prof. Hazeltine, Chairman of the Examining Committee, sent in his report and awarded the several prizes. The Scientific, of \$20, was awarded to Minnie Rockwell Brouse; the Declamation prize, of \$15, was awarded to Mattie Brouse, of Chicago; and the Commercial prize to Miss Mamie Kendall. Thus closes an eventful year of this institution of learning.

X. Y. Z.

MONTICELLO SEMINARY. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Godfran, Ill., June 17.—Centennial chimes

have so long been ringing in our ears that we have almost forgotten their glorious signifi-cance. But it is brought afresh to our minds by the Commencement exercises of our many colleges and seminaries, the grandest outgrowths colleges and seminaries, the grandest outgrowths of the century. Surely, there can be no prouder right than theirs to celebrate our National Jubilee. Last Wednesday, old Monticello—situated at Godfrey, in this State—celebrated her thirty-seventh anniversary. Nature seemed to recognise the fact that it was Carnival-time, and graciously looked her very prettiest, and even the stately old building seemed to smile genial welcome from out her encircling vines and surrounding wealth of verdure. Long before the appointed time, a large audience had gathered in the Hall, which was gayly decorated with flags and heavy festoons of evergreen.

THE GRADUATING CLASS,
nine in number, bore the name "Gentesima,"
and the motto (beautifully suggestive to us ail)
"Sæculum, ob animos præclaros, concentus
sonat." (The century strikes chimes because
of noble souls.) The order of exercises was as

of noble souls.) The order of exercises was as follows:

Prayer.
Chorus—'The Heavens Are Telling''—Haydn.
Salutatory—'The Universal Delphi,' with Salutatory—Catherine A. Edwards, Bunker Hill.
Composition—'Rucides Salutatory—Philips.
Composition—'Yake Delphi, 'Prist Piano, Kate Spencer; second piano, Dora Ash and Nelly Barbour.
Composition—''Centesima Abroad "—Adeline Phillips, Springfield.
Composition—''Ideas Vegetate in Human Blood "—Ingar Stephenson, Minonk.
Vocal Solo—'Ave Marie "—Rossini—Minnie Barnum, Lake Forcest.
Composition—''The Merry Wives of Windsor"—Kate Rule Ashbrook, St. Louis.
Piano and Organ—'Moise en Egypte "—Thalberg—Piano, Anna Wright; organ, Clara Maclean.
Composition—''Millions in It"—Kate E. Spencer, St. Louis.
Synfoni "Eroica"—Beethoven—Pianos: Kate Spencer, Adie Phillips; Mamie Topping, Clara Smith: May Hawley, Mamie Limberg: Sophie Hyndshaw, Effic Greenleaf; Jennie Goodwillie, Belle Harris: Ida Wilcox, Nellie Barbour.
Composition—''The Iron Diadem "—Frances L. Proctor, Lewistown.
Vocal Trio—''Hear Us. O Father"—Owen.
Composition—''The Iron Diadem "—Frances L. Proctor, Lewistown.
Vocal Trio—''Hear Us. O Father"—Owen.
Composition—'''Ciepostra's Fearl, "with Valedictory—Annie E. Mason, Godfrey.
Vocal Solo—''Come Unto Me"—Mrs. Ingraham Hardy.
Class-Poem.

dictory—Annie E. Mason, Godfrey.
Vocal Solo—"Come Unto Me"—Mrs. Ingraham Hardy.
Class-Poem.
Address to Gradnates, with Presentation of Diplomas—The Rev. T. M. Post.
Bennediction.
The essays were all far above the average school-girl compositions, being vigorous and original in composition, graceful in expression, and giving evidence of the very best culture of both mind and heart. The musical numbers of the programme were exceedingly well rendered.
MONTICELLO
is one of the oldest and most popular seminaries in the West; and all over the land "Her children rise up and call her blessed." The large number of alumna who annually return to their Alma Mater is a charming index of her former prosperity; and, for her present and future success, the name of the Principal, Miss Harriet N. Haskell, is sufficient guarantee.

MADISON, WIS.

University commencement week opened to-day with Baccalaureate Sermon by the President, with Baccalaureate Sermon by the President, John Bascom, which, like his two previous ones, will attract attention, though less metaphysical. His text was James 1., 15—subject, the "Seat of Sin." The chief mischief of the world was treated of chiefly as located in the body and in society. Do we wish to contend against sin, let us contend against it wisely in our physical structure. Seek health, transmit health, fortify health with all the defenses of habit. The worst sin many men ever commit is that of paternity, nourishing in themselves every vice and giving them new lease of life in posterity. Cuttivation of a sound mind in a sound body was urged, but dissent was expressed from the enthusiasm over college sports as developed in regattas or other games involving hard labor added to hard study, and so exhausting rather than restoring, involving double consumption of life. These sports carried to such extremes are sporadic, excessive, misbeding. How society, organized on a basis of selfish desires, with its incentives and customs was another seat of sin—how there was an or, ganized sin-force is every community—was clearly shown, and how far short State or Church had come from applying the needful correctives. An earnest and wholesome closing address was made to the graduating class, about to enter on their life-work, especially cautioning lawyers in their seal for clients making themselves accomplices of erime, appealing to all to resist sin's approach in themselves and seek its axtirpation. John Bascom, which, ilke his two previous ones,

man's Rupture Treatment.

TESTIMONY.

His Assistant Editor Hunts Up the Facts.

Horace Greeley Knows of Dr. Sherman's Doings, and Tells His Old Friend Jordan What to Do.

in our editorial columns—never, unless convinced a lie is descriving, and to speak well of him will result benefit to the public. It is with this idea that we can attention to the public. It is with this idea that we can attention to the public. It is with this idea that we can attention to the public of the M. M. Pomeroy writes as follows in 1869:

HORACE GREELEY

Recommends Mr. Jordan's Statement.

Mr. Horace Greeicy, editor of the Tribune, knowing of my suffering and unsuccessful efforts to obtain relief, urged me to go and see Dr. Sherman inspired condidence in me win his apparent familiarity in such cases, while me with his apparent familiarity in such cases, while me with his apparent familiarity in such cases, while seemed puzzied, and could not help me. After Dr. Sherman treated my case I saw Mr. Greeley, who was almazed at my improved condition.

That those who may be interested might more fully realize the sad condition in which I was in, I consented to have my photographs taken, in full dress and otherwise, before and after treatment, which may be seen at the office of Dr. Sherman.

Mr. George S. Leland, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, Broadway and Bleeckerst., where I am stopping, has some knowledge of my affliction and restoration, and appears as much gratified as an old friend could be.

Any one desiring further particulars can see me, for Any one desiring further particulars can see me, for Any one desiring further particulars can see me, for a few days, at the above hotel. M. H. JOHDAN.

SENATOR STELL

Gives Proof of Dr. Sherman's Oures Being Permanent.

Dr. J. A. Sherman Permanent.

In the permanent of the permanent of the purpose of obtaining your Patent Hernial Appliance and Curretter Compound. The nature of my case, in at the application made. At that time I did not entertain any hope of every being cured of my infirmity, from the fact that it had been upon me from my earliest infancy, or at least I have no recollection of its origin. My principal reason for getting your appliance was that I had tried many trusses, which were all so severe that I could not bear them to seider, they our appliance was that I had tried many trusses, which were all so severe that it could not bear them to seider, and now, arrange and unear any as could be desired, and now, arrange and unear in the permanent of the permanent in the could not be permanent in the could not be desired, and now, arrange and unear in the permanent in the perma Gives Proof of Dr. Sherman's Cures Being Permanent.

to do. Yours, etc.,

The Editor of the Houston "Telegraph" writes in his paper as follows:

"The other day, in company with Senator J. W. Stell, of Gonzales, Texas, we writted the ecleirated Dr. J. A. Stell, of Gonzales, Texas, we writted the ecleirated Dr. J. A. Stell, of Gonzales, Texas, we writted the ecleirated Dr. J. A. Stell, of Gonzales, Texas, we write the ecleirated Dr. J. A. Stell, of Gonzales, Texas, and the cut of the ecleirated of this own ture. Senator Stell gave him a certificate of his own cure, for the beneat of others suffering from hermia or rupture. We take pleasure in stating that the Senator gives Dr. Sherman the credit of curing hopeless casesone of them his own. We found Dr. Sherman an amiable, pleasant geniteman, and take pleasant in

mending him to our friends."

Mr. I. J. Montfort says:

On the 13th of February, 1873. I procured Dr. Sherman's treatment for a rupture, with which I had been afflicted by years, and was effectually cured by the following August.

Charleston, March 20, 1876.

Mr. Montfort is a master granger, and is 64 years of age. To satisfy the afflicted he adds the following corroborative proofs and reference:

CHARLESTON, Ill., March 21, 1876.—I hereby certify that Mr. I. J. Montfort was badly ruptured, but is now well, and cured by Dr. Sherman's treatment.

W. R. PATTON, M. D.

I have, as a druggist, sold trusses to Mr. I. J. Montfort. I have, as a druggist, sold trusses to Mr. I. J. Mor ort, and know that he was badly afficted with herni pon examination I now find him cured—was cured or. Sherman's treatment. ANDREW MOORE. Charleston, March 21, 1878. ln addition to this, I refer to Dr. H. C. Cunningham (ayor of the City of Charleston, Ill.

1. J. MONTFORT.

RUPTURE CURE.

Rev. J. V. Himes, Editor of the Advent Christian Times, Jan. 3, 1870, writes to his paper as follows: "At 12 m. I had an interview with the celebrated Dr. Sherman, No. 667 Broadway. My special business here was to see him, and, if possible, get help for a bad and dangerous case of Hernia. Sherman, No. 687 Broadway. My special business here was to see him, and, if possible, get help for a bad and dangerous case of Hernia. "My interview with the Doctor was very pleasant and hopeful. He had invented new Hernia appliances, superior to any Truss in the world. Besides, he entirely the human street of the hernia appliance with the instrument after a time."

Later Mr. Himes writes:

Dr. J. A. Sherman-Dear Sir: Since I left your office I have not been troubled. Your appliance works like a charm. I have been strictly careful in carrying out your instructions, and am hopeful of an early cure. Yours truly.

Buchanan, Jan. 15, 1870.

Still later from Mr. Himes:

Dr. J. A. Sherman-Doar Sir: From the first day I put on your appliance, and began to use the Curative Compound. I began to improve. I have no pain, the compound. I began to improve. I have no pain, the cure is healing up, and I am in a fair way to be rully cured.

I am very grateful to God, and to you as an instrument in the hands of Providence, for the relief I have already, and the hope of a final cure. Yours truly.

Buchanan, Feb. 21, 1870.

Mr. Himes' Latest.

HE IS CURED. Dr. J. A. SHERNAM—Dear Sir: Besides the case and comfort I have had, I am most happy to say that I are cured. I cannot express in words my appreciation of your skill, or gratitude for my cure. Buchanan, Mich., March 14, 1871. Dr. ALBERT PARRISH, who has thoroughly studie the nature of hernia, says: "The symptoms of atras gulation are sometimes more violent and dangerous is a small than a large rupture."

RUPTURE.

No man is safe who has a rupture, no matter how it significant he may consider it, for every one who has dirroun it once flattered himself that it was but a tridinaliment; and every man who now suffers from it and in the injury of trusses to such an extent that life has n

by his application, in his method of cure, avoids the in-juries trusses indict, and restores the parts injured to natural vigor and healthfulness. Dr. sherman cannot remain a great while away from

should take advantage of consulting him without de-lay. A large number of photographs exhibiting the condition of the patients before and after CURH

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and see before you buy, or send for illust, price-list.

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ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE By Abe Lipman, the Popular Pawnbroker, at the

Wm. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., MONDAY AND TUESDAY. June 19 and 20. ommencing at 10 o'clock each morning, with a MERCHANDISE. FINE GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, Fine Gold Chains, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. 168,000 CIGARS AT AUCTION. WEDNESDAY Morning. June 21, at 11 o'clock at our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., 168, 000 Cigars, consisting of the following favorite

brands:
Almas.
Rena Victorias,
Trabucoes,
Key West Conchas,
Tin Foil Almas,
Astionals,
Exceptions,
El Rey del Mundos,
The above are to be sold to close the estate of
Jacob Harly of Philadelphia.
M. SAUCIER, Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SALE. Wednesday Morning, June 21, at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 & 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st., WHITE GRANITE, YELLOW WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, PLATED & GLASSWARE, CARPETS, AND OTHER MERCHANDISE. THE SALE OF THE

HATCH HOUSE AND FURNITURE IS POSTPONED UNTIL Thursday Morning, June 22.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE BTAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, STRAW GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, at 9:30 c'clock, at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. CONSERVATOR'S SALE.

Entire stock of Liquors, Wines, Paraiture, and Pixtures belonging to the Estate of Patrick Egan, it Auction. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK. At Store 445 State-st. THOS. BRENNAN, Conservator, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., On TUESDAY, June 20,

n addition to 400 lots well-assorted Goods (being he closing sale of the stock of a country mer-hant), we shall offer full lines of seasonable DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Hosiery, Dress Goods, in great variety. PIECE GOODS, BLACK ALPACAS,

Patterns in Fine Cloths and Cassimeres, Custom-made Clothing, Linens, Shawls, Hats and Caps, Pooket and Table Cutlery and Flated Goods.
A nicely assorted line of Flated Jewelry, etc Also, special sale of Ingrain Carpets at 1 o'clock p. m.
Sale opens at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

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Boots, Shoes & Slippers WILL BE MADE ON

Wednesday, June 21, AT 9:30 A. M., PROMPT. We shall sweep them out at any price.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. On THURSDAY, June 23, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall sell a very large stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES
to the highest bidder. 150 Walnut Bedsteads, 50
Walnut Bureaus, 75 Walnut Tables, 80 Walnut W.
S. Bureaus, 30 Walnut Hall Trees, 50 Marble-Top
Tables, 30 Chamber Seta, 25 Parlor Suits, Sofas,
Lounges, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Mattreases,
Springs, Show Cases, Parlor and Office Deske, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Refrigerators, Ice Chests.
At 11 o'clock—Carriages, Buggles, and Harnesses
without reserve. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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FURNITURE AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A full line CARPETS. General Merchandise.

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Large Auction Sale of 3, 260 Cases

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Treaday Morning, June 20, at 94 o'clock.

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Every genuine article is labeled.
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PINANCIAL \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1,000. At 18 T. PROTHING AM & CO., Backers and Brokers, Is wall as, A. Y., make for emissioner desirable in venture and the construction of the construct VOLUME XXX.

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JOLIET, June 12, 1
The annual meeting of this Company, election of Directors, and the transaction of other business as may be brought before it, the office of the Company, in the office of the Company 12 o'clock. JOHN BRIS R. G. RALSTON, Secretary. FINANCIAL.

MORTGAGE LOAD J. H. REED, JOHN H. AVERY,

7 PER CENT CUDDER & MASON, 107-100 Dear CITY CERTIFICATE

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